

HINTS AND HELPS IN  
CONTINUOUS GREEK PROSE

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**FIRST STEPS IN CONTINUOUS LATIN  
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## PREFACE.



IN these pages I have followed as closely as possible upon the lines of my Latin Prose book, but, of course, with such differences as the language requires. The section on metaphors is fuller, as Greek Prose is richer in metaphorical language than Latin. On the other hand, I have made but little attempt to analyse Greek order, as such a task would be, if possible, beyond the scope of this book; and I would refer older students to Dion. Hal. *de Comp. Verb.* chs. iv and xviii, and Arist. *Rhet.* iii. The most characteristic particles used in prose are specified in the Appendix. As in my Latin book, I presuppose a fair knowledge of Greek syntax, and therefore have no necessity to reprint rules from the Greek Grammar;

but, for convenience of reference, I have added a list of irregular verbs used in the book, and a scheme of Greek Oratio Obliqua. I have tried to avoid purely poetical words and phrases, though common in Plato and not infrequent in Xenophon; and this has been no easy task.

Many of the pieces are from various examination papers, such as those of the University Locals, and the majority are really literary English, as in my Latin book. The translations are made as English as possible; Latinized or Graecized English I have found of little or no value.

I have to render my best thanks to Professor Harrower of Aberdeen University for revision and valuable suggestions in the Introduction, to W. M. Harvey, Esq., formerly scholar of Christ's College, Cambridge, for proof-reading, and to the Rev. M. A. Bayfield.

W. C. F. W.

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## INTRODUCTION.

### SOME PRINCIPLES OF GREEK PROSE.

#### I. (a) THE PERIOD.

As in Latin, so in Greek, many facts are expressed in a single sentence; and this is done with the help of—

(1) Participles (much more freely used than in Latin, because Greek has more participles);

(2) Relative or temporal clauses;

(3) Final, consecutive, concessive, causal, or conditional clauses; e. g.

The Potidaeans sent envoys to Athens, and hoped to persuade her not to take strong measures against them; they also came to Sparta to procure assistance if necessary; at Athens they met with no friendly response; the Lacedaemonian officials promised to invade Attica, if the Athenians attacked Potidaea. Accordingly they seized the opportunity, made a league with the Chalcidians and Bottiaeans, and revolted.

Ποτιδαῖται δὲ πέμψαντες  
μὲν καὶ παρ' Ἀθηναίους πρέσ-  
βεις, | εἰ πὼς πείσειαν μὴ περὶ  
σφῶν νεωτερίζειν μηδὲν, | ἐλ-  
θόντες δὲ καὶ εἰς τὴν Λακεδαι-  
μόνα ὅπως ἐτοιμίσαιτο τιμω-  
ρίαν, ἣν ἔειπ, | ἐπειδὴ ἔκ τε  
Ἀθηναίων οὐδὲν εἴροντο ἐπι-  
τίθειον, | καὶ τὰ τέλη τῶν  
Λακεδαιμονίων ἐπέσχετο, ἣν  
ἐπὶ Ποτίδαιαν ἴωσιν Ἀθηναῖοι,  
εἰς τὴν Ἀττικὴν ἐσβαλεῖν, |  
τότε δὴ κατὰ τὸν καιρὸν τοῦτον  
ἀφίστανται μετὰ Χαλκιδέων  
καὶ Βοττιαίων κοινῇ ξυνομό-  
σαντες.

## (b) CONNEXION OF SENTENCES.

Closely allied to the principle of the period is the connexion of sentences by means of particles. The commonest of these are :

καί, δέ, μέν . . . . δέ.  
οὖν, τοιγαροῖν, τοίνυν, δή.  
ἀλλά, γάρ, καίτοι, μέντοι.

(Other particles will be discussed later.)

Beginners should notice that the thought-connexion, so constantly omitted in English, is never omitted in Greek, except for a special reason ; e. g.

It is apparent even in the present day that the building was done in haste. The foundations are laid of all kinds of stones, and these not worked into together anywhere ; they are placed just as the several (bands of workmen) brought them up. Many pillars taken from tombs and worked stones were picked up and put in. The circumference extended on every side beyond the limits of the city, and consequently they hurriedly removed everything indiscriminately. Themistocles persuaded them to complete the building of the Peiræus. It had already been begun, &c. &c. In this manner the Athenians got their fortifications completed.

Καὶ δὴλη ἡ οἰκοδομία ἔτι καὶ νῦν ἐστὶν ὅτι κατὰ σπουδὴν ἐγένετο. οἱ γὰρ θεμέλιοι παντοίων λίθων ὑπόκεινται καὶ οὐ ξυνειργασμένων ἔστιν ἡ, ἀλλὰ ὥς ἕκαστοὶ ποτε προσέφερον, πολλαὶ τε στήλαι ἀπὸ σημάτων καὶ λίθοι εἰργασμένοι ἐγκατελέγησαν. μείζων γὰρ ὁ περίβολος πανταχῇ ἐξήχθη τῆς πύλεως καὶ διὰ τοῦτο πάντα ὁμοίως κινούμεντες ἠπείγοντο. ἔπεισε δὲ καὶ τοῦ Πειραιῶς τὰ λοιπὰ ὁ Θεμιστοκλῆς οἰκοδομεῖν. ὑπήρκετο δ' αὐτοῦ πρότερον κ.τ.λ. Ἀθηναῖοι μὲν οὖν οὕτως ἐτεχνίσθησαν.



## (c) ORDER.

Greek order is more natural and unaffected than Latin, yet having a peculiar artifice of its own. The beginner should notice that emphasis and euphony, combined with clearness and neatness, are the chief characteristics of Greek order. Emphasis is got by putting a word in a prominent place in the sentence; for euphony, notice these points:

(1) Avoid concurrence of harsh sounds (cf. principle of dissimilation), of too many short syllables, of many dissyllables, and such like.

(2) Avoid weak endings: see pieces above.

(3) Avoid hiatus (a rule rather of the rhetoricians and orators than of the historians): cf. crasis and paragoge *v.*, e.g.

εἰς μὲν ταύτην τίθεμαι τὴν τάξιν αὐτόν (Dem.)

where *τιθέμαι αὐτόν* would make hiatus.

Further, passages might be taken from the books and the order changed without harm to the sense; read both aloud and study the difference, e.g. Thuc. i. 89, iii. 49, vi. 32; Xen. *Anab.* i. 9. 1-4, ii. 3. 10, i. 3. 3; Plato, *Apol.* 37 A or the end, *Rep.* iii. 402 B; Dem. *de Cor.* § 1 or § 169, or *de Chers.* §§ 66-72.

- II. Do not necessarily render the English by the same parts of speech in Greek; in translating, *think of the meaning, not of the form.*  
 And put as a rule *concrete for abstract.*

(a) *By using dependent interrogative clauses*<sup>1</sup>:  
 e. g.

To watch their proceedings.

He asked the reason of his great love.

Asked his advice about, &c.

Told them his object in coming.

I will relate the details of the battle.

Being asked his news.

To learn their numbers.

He could not decide on course of action.

They did not know the extent of the business.

Surrender or no-surrender was the subject of their deliberations.

No one knew their destination.

The date of his intended attack.

Looked for a place of shelter.

The conditions of an alliance.

To examine the state of affairs in Asia.

παρατηρεῖν { τί ποιοῦσιν.  
 τί ποιήσουσιν.  
 ἤμετο διὰ τί ἐς τοσοῦτον  
 φιλεῖ.

ἤμετο ὅπως ἄριστα κ.τ.λ.\*

ἔγγειλε τίνος θεόμενος ἦκει.

διηγήσασθαι δὲ καὶ τὴν μάχην  
 καὶ πῶς ἐγένετο.

ἐρωτηθεὶς ὁ τι ἀγγέλλοι.

ἵνα μύθοιεν ὅπόσοι εἴησαν.

ἀπόρως εἶχε τί χρεῖται τῷ  
 πράγματι.

τὸ πρᾶγμα οὐκ ᾔδεισαν  
 ὅπόσον τὸ μέγεθος εἴη.

ἐβουλεύοντο πότερον { τὴν  
 εἴτε }

πύλιν παραδοῖεν (οἱ παραδῶ-  
 σιν) ἢ { μή.

ἔπει πορεύονται οὐδεὶς ᾔδει.

ἐν τίνι χρόνῳ μέλλοι ἐμβάλλ-  
 λειν.

ὅπῃ σωθῇσονται διεσκόπου.

ἐπὶ τίῳ ἂν σύμμαχος γέ-  
 νοιτο.

ὅπως ἔχῃ τὰ ἐν τῇ Ἀσίᾳ  
 ἐπισκεψόμενοι.

<sup>1</sup> See rules for Oratio Oblatqua.

After seeing their movements.

The issue.

The means of obtaining peace.

To see the magnitude of their good fortune.

You shall know the nature (quality, character,) of the event.

κατιδόντες ὃ τι ποιοῦσιν.

ὅποι προβήσεται.

τί ἂν ποιοῦντες εἰρήνην  
τύχοιεν.

τὸ εὐτύχημα θεάσασθαι  
πότον τι γεγενῆται.

γνώστεθε ποῖον τὸ γεγενη-  
μέιον ἐστίν.

### *Or by dependent exclamatory clauses*

(ὥς, οἷος, ὅσος, ἡλίκος only).

As he thought over the loss of honours and the overthrow of hopes.

They compared the inexperience and cowardice of their own general with his opponent's science and daring.

He showed the superiority of this measure.

You can fancy my joy then.

Learn the nature of the struggle you are entering on.

Seeing his size and power.

ἐνθυμόμενος καὶ οἷων τιμῶν  
καὶ οἷων ἐλπίδων ἀποστεροίτο.

ἀνελογίζοντο τὴν ἐκείνου  
ἡγεμονίαν πρὸς οἷαν ἐμπειρίαν  
καὶ τόλμαν μετὰ οἷας ἀνεπι-  
στημοσύνης καὶ μαλακίας γενή-  
σονται.

ἔδειξεν ὅσῳ ἐστὶ τοῦτο ἄρι-  
στον.

ὥς ᾗσθην ἔξεστιν ἐνθυμεί-  
σθαι.

ἴστε ἐς οἷον ἀγῶνα ἔρχεσθε.

ὁρῶν ἡλίκος καὶ ὅσων κύριός  
ἐστιν.

### *(b) By using relative clauses.*

To draw up laws for their future government.

This happens with every change of constitution.

To give them quarter.

They surrender unconditionally.

νόμους συγγράφει καθ' οὔσ-  
τινας πολιτεύονται.

ὅπου πολιτεία μεθίστανται  
πανταχοῦ ταῦτα γίγνεται.

εἰν ἀπιέναι ἢ βούλονται.

παραδιδάσκει σφᾶς αἰτοῖς  
τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις χρῆσθαι  
ὃ τι βούλονται (ὅρ' ὃ τι ἂν  
βουλῶνται).

They manifested their feelings about you.

If we make a compact on terms of mutual advantage.

To perform his duty.

He described the details of the fight.

Telling them his resolution.

He set forth the rise of the Theban supremacy.

To conceal our real state. This is not the conduct of a good citizen.

To command the source of their supplies by sea.

New sovereignty is ever harsh.

Having made a treaty on the condition of recovering their men.

Chosen for drawing up regulations.

ἐδῆλουν οἷα περὶ ὑμῶν ἐγγίγνωσκον.

ἐάν οὖν, ἢ ἐκατέροις μάλιστα σινοίσει, ταύτη καὶ τὰς συνθήκας ποιησώμεθα.

ἐπιπράσσεσθαι ἂ δει.  
ἔγραψε περὶ τῆς μάχης ὡς ἐγένετο ἕκαστα.

λέγων ταῖτα ἂ αὐτῷ ἐδόκει.

ἀπέδειξε τὴν τῶν Θηβυίων ἡγεμονίαν οἷα τρόπῳ πρώτον κατέστη.

κρύπτειν ὡς τῷ ὄντι ἔχομεν. τοιαῦτα πικρὴ οὐδεὶς πολίτης ὅστις ἐστὶν ἀγαθός.

ἔχειν ὅθεν ὁ κατὰ θάλασσαν σίτος φοιτᾷ.

ἅπας δὲ τραχὺς (ἔστιν) ὅστις ἂν νέος κρατῇ.

σπονδὰς ποιησάμενοι ἐφ' ᾧ τοὺς ἄνδρας κομιοῦνται.

αἰρεθέντες ἐφ' ᾧ τε συγγράψαι νόμους.

(c) *By using the article with (1) adjective or participle, (2) adverb and adverbial phrases, &c., (3) infinitive.*

(1) Beauty, virtue.

The opposition.

The majority or strength.

Uncertainty or obscurity and the opposite.

In safety.

Unevenness of ground.

The neighbourhood.

Their proceedings.

The contents of letter.

τὸ καλόν.

τὸ ἀντίπαλον.

οἱ πολλοὶ οὐ τὸ κράτιστον.

τὸ ἀφανές—τὸ φανερόν.

ἐν τῷ ἀσφαλεῖ.

τὸ ἀνάμαλον.

οἱ περιουκούντες οἱ οἱ πλησίον.

τὰ ποιοίμενα οὐ τὰ γινόμενα.

τὰ γεγραμμένα.

The continued uncertainty of the contest.

The future.

The uncertainty of the future.

Piracy.

τὸ ἀκρίτως συνεχές τῆς ἀμίλλης.

τὸ μέλλον.

τοῦ μάλλοντος τὸ ἀστάθμητον.

τὸ ληστικόν.

(2) Modern times or men.

Antiquity.

Future generations.

The other world.

State affairs.

The officials.

My generation.

οἱ νῦν.

οἱ πάλαι.

οἱ ἐπειτα.

οἱ ἐκεῖ.

τὰ τῆς πόλεως.

οἱ ἐν τέλει.

οἱ ἐπ' ἐμοῦ.

(3) (N.B.—Subject of infinitive is nom. or acc. in accordance with the rule of the use of the subject of infin. after 'verba declarandi.' But negative is μή.)

In their ignorance they feared.

ἐφοβοῦντο διὰ τὸ μὴ εἶδέναι.

At abandoning my life with you.

ἐπὶ τῷ ἐμῇ καταλείπειν τὴν παρὰ σοὶ βίαιταν.

I desire the happiness of all.

ἐπιθυμῶ τοῦ πάντας εἶδαιμονεῖν.

I desire my own happiness.

ἐπιθυμῶ τοῦ αὐτὸς εἶδαιμονεῖν.

Oligarchic tyranny.

τὸ ἐπ' ὀλίγων τυραννεῖσθαι.

Having regard to self-interest.

τοῦ πλεονεκτεῖν ἐπιμελόμενος.

Contempt for the enemy.

τὸ καταφρονεῖν τῶν πολεμίων.

To improve their fighting qualities.

βόηην τινὰ ἐμβάλλειν πρὸς τὸ μάχεσθαι.

He thought an open attack dangerous.

τό τε γὰρ ἐκ τοῦ ἐμφανοῦς ἐπιχειρῆσαι σφαλερὸν ἐδόκει εἶναι.

With the negligence due to previous immunity from reverses.

ἀφυσιάτως διὰ τὸ μηδὲν πρότερον ἐσφάλλθαι.

He was more eager for some brilliant exploit than for his life.

ἦν τοῦ λαμπρόν τι ποιῆσαι πολὺ μάλλον ἢ τοῦ ζῆν ἐραστής.

(d) *By using final, consecutive, causal, conditional, and temporal clauses.*

Thinking their absence from home and death abroad would be advantageous to the country.

We shall extol their just treatment of the allies.

To praise their present avoidance of wrongdoing.

On every occasion of his visiting the country.

In all his invasions of Mysia.

Fearing immediate arrest.

For their sustenance.

He promised the soldiers pay on condition of their coming.

We must render account for any charge against us.

At beginning of spring.

Wealth brings friends.

An affliction beyond endurance fell upon us.

His behaviour naturally gave rise to misapprehension.

You came to their assistance.

It is plain on a single experiment to the sense.

He contrived the following means of sending the news.

Their courage called forth the admiration of all.

νομίζοντες κέρδος τῷ δήμῳ,  
εἰ ἀποζημιώεν καὶ ἐναπόλοιτο.

ἦν δίκαια περὶ τοὺς συμμά-  
χους ποιῶσιν, ἐπαινεσόμεθα.  
ὅτι νῦν οὐδὲν ἡδίκουν ἐπιμ-  
νεῖν.

ὁπότε ἐκείνος εἰς τὴν χώραν  
καταβαίνει.

ὁπότε εἰς Μυσσοὺς ἐμβαλοῖ.

φοβούμενος μὴ παραχρήμα  
συλληφθῇ.

ὅπως τρέφονται.

ὑπισχνεῖτο τοῖς στρατιώταις  
εἰ ἔλθοιεν μισθὸν αὐτοῖς δώ-  
σειν.

εἰ δέ τις ἐπικαλοῖται, λόγον  
ἡμᾶς χρὴ δίδόναι.

ἐπειδὴ ἔαρ ὑπέφαιεν.

ἐὰν πλοῦτον ἔχωμεν ἔξομεν  
καὶ φίλους.

μείζον τι κακὸν συμβέβηκεν  
ἡμῖν ἢ ὥστε φέρειν δύνασθαι.

τοιαῦτα ἐποίει ὥστε εἰκότως  
ὑπωπτεύετο.

ἦλθετε ὅπως βοηθοῖτε.

ὅταν ἀπαξ ἴδωμεν τοῖς  
ὄμμασι, δῆλόν ἐστι.

τοιούτῳ τι ἐμηχανήσατο ἵνα  
ταῦτα ἀγγέλλοι.

οὕτως ἀνδρείῳ ἦσαν ὥστε  
πάντας θαυμάζειν.

*(e) By use of Participles<sup>1</sup>.*

He observed the mutual distrust between T. and Ph.

In the days of Lysander's command.

Without harm to the allies.

To see the cities in the enjoyment of peace and prosperity.

This is gratitude or recognition of favours.

With covert threats.

He took as much pleasure in self-laudation as in the praise of others.

I rejoice at the general's success.

He heard his request.

From those headquarters (or that starting-point).

They became aware of A's deception.

Arrived before.

At sun-rise.

In his boyhood.

Their route then brought them.

Without opposition.

With impunity.

As was suitable to their nature and disposition.

This news changed their plans.

They were charged by us with intended rebellion.

He did not desist from the pursuit.

ἐγὼ ἰπότευς ὄντας ἀλλή-  
λοις τὸν Π. καὶ τοὺς Φ.

ἐπὶ Λυσάνδρου ἡγεμονί-  
ας.

τοῖς συμμάχοις οὐδὲ βλά-  
ψις.

ὄψεσθαι τὰς πόλεις ἐν εὐρίῳ  
εὐδαιμονικῇ εὐχρίστῃ.

τὰτα ἐστὶν ἀνδρῶν ἐπιστα-  
μένων χάρις ἀποδοῦναι.

ἱπαπειλαίντες.

αἰδονήττον ἦδετο ἰφ' αὐτοῦ  
ἢ ὑπ' ἄλλων ἐπαινούμενος.

ἡδομαι ἐπὶ τῷ στρατηγῷ  
εὐτυχοῦντι.

ἤκουσε δεημέιον.

ἐκείθεν ἤρμηθεῖς.

οὐκ ἔλαβεν Ἀ. αὐτοῖς ἐξαπα-  
τῶν.

ἔφθη ἀφικόμενος πρὶν.

ἅμα ἥλιφ ἀνατέλλοντι.

ἔτι παῖς ὢν.

εἰτείθεν πορευόμενοι ἦλθον.

οἰδενὸς κωλύοντος.

χαίρων.

ὡς ἐπιτίθειον ἦν τοιαῖτοις  
οὐτι καὶ οὕτω διακειμένοις.

τὰτα πιθόμενοι μετέβαλον  
τὰ δεδογμένα.

ἐπητιώμεθα αὐτοὺς ὡς ἀπο-  
στ'ομένους.

διώκων οὐκ ἀνῆκεν.

<sup>1</sup> For special particles with participles, see Particles (c), Appendix II.

*(f) By the Infinitive.*

What more could you want for complete happiness? Freedom.

With covert threats of separation from the alliance.

He was a man that found pleasure in—

Was in danger of defeat.

The news of his arrival.

He undertook this mission.

Silence is better than idle talk.

The Persian boys learn shooting and riding.

They attempted an invasion.

Clever at talking.

Obedience is due.

We hope for victory.

Happiness is possible for me.

τίος ἂν δέοις μὴ οὐ  
πάμπαν εὐδαίμων εἶναι; ἔλει  
θερος εἶναι.

ὑπαπειλοῦντες ἀπαλλαγῆσθαι  
τῆς συμμαχίας.

ἦν δ' οὗτος οἷος ἦδεσθαι—

ἐκινδύνευσεν ἡττηθῆναι,  
πυθόμενοι αὐτὸν ἀφικέσθαι.  
ὑπέσχετο τοῦτο ποιῆσειν.

κρίττον σιωπᾶν ἔστιν  
λαλεῖν μάτην.

οἱ τῶν Περσῶν παῖδες μαν-  
θάνουσι τοξεύειν καὶ ἵππεύειν.  
ἐπειρῶντο ἐσβάλλειν.

ικανώτατος λέγειν.

πείθεσθαι δεῖ.

ἐλπίζομεν νικήσειν.

ἔξεστί μοι γενέσθαι εὐδαί-  
μονα ὅτ' εὐδαίμωνι.

*(g) By other uses of verbs.*

They are a naval power.

You have had few reverses, many successes.

They pay him reverence.

He drew another advantage.

They laid a plot.

They came to the rescue.

Among his remarkable achievements.

They uttered dreadful threats.

ναυτικῇ δυνάμει χρῶνται  
ἐλάχιστα μὲν ἀποτετι-  
κατε, πλείστα δὲ κατωρθώκα-  
αἰδοῦνται αὐτόν.  
προσέτι ὠφελείτω.

ἐπεβούλευσαν.

ἐβοήθουν.

πολλά τε ἄλλα ἀξιωμανό-  
νευτα ἔπραξε καὶ κ.τ.λ.  
δεινὰ ἠπειλήσαν.



An inquiry was made into the matter.

He took pleasure in his society.

He addressed the most earnest and touching appeals to the crews.

A second effort succeeded.

He did not meet with support from the people.

Their fate will be the same.

The sight of that would gladden me.

They took refuge.

τὸ πρῶγμα ἐξητάσθη.

συνομιλῶν αὐτῷ ᾗδετο.

τοὺς ἄνδρας σφόδρα ἐντόνως παρεκελεύσατο καὶ ἐπεμαρτυρήσατο.

ἐπειτα (after μέν) ἡτύχησαν.

ὁ δῆμος οὐ μετ' αὐτοῦ συνεπρασσεν.

τὰ αὐτὰ πείσονται.

ἡδέως ἂν θεασαίμην ταῦτα.

κατέφυγον.

(h) *By adverbs and prepositional phrases.*

With negligence.

Living in greater pomp.

Treat with contempt.

With greater zeal.

He sent an explanation of the business.

With all possible speed.

In addition.

In good order.

At random.

On many grounds.

In archonship of Philotimus.

In reign or days of Darius.

They had good reason to suspect.

In any emergency.

Out of season.

On no conditions whatsoever.

On my account.

(M 400)

ἀφυλάκτως.

ὀγκρότερον διάγων.

ὀλιγώρως ἔχειν.

προθυμότερον.

ἔπεμψε περὶ τοῦ πράγματος.

ὥς τάχιστα (ἐδύνατο).

πρὸς τοῦτοις.

εὐτάκτως.

εἰκῇ.

διὰ πολλά, ἐκ πολλῶν.

ἐπὶ Φιλοτίμου ἄρχοντος.

ἐπὶ Δαρείου.

εἰκότως ὑπόπτειον.

ἐς πάντα.

ἀκαίρως.

οὐδ' ὁπωστιοῦν.

δι' ἐμέ,

B

(i) *By substantives and adjectives.*

We shall draw down their enmity.

He upbraided them with their cowardice and treachery.

Ensured the gods' support.

With new energy.

The government.

Religion.

We did it of our own accord.

Against our will.

You should reverence old age.

An embassy.

The interval from childhood to old age.

Eternity.

We must secure their friendship.

I do (not) dispute his guilt.

To come to close quarters.

To come to an amicable conference.

τούτοις πολέμιοι γενησόμεθα.

ἐπετίμησεν αὐτοῖς ὡς δειλοῖς οὔσι καὶ προδόταις.

ἐποίησεν τοὺς θεοὺς συμμάχους.

προθυμότεροι ἢ πρότερον.

οἱ ἄρχοντες (οἱ οἱ ἐν τέλει).

οἱ θεοί.

ἐκόντες ἐποιήσαμεν.

ἄκοντες.

τὸν γέροντα χρὴ αἰδεῖσθαι.

πρέσβεις.

ὁ ἐκ παιδὸς μέχρι πρεσβύτου χρόνος.

ὁ πᾶς χρόνος.

ἐκείνους δεῖ φίλους ποιεῖσθαι.

(οὐκ) ἀμφισβητῶ μὴ (οὐκ) αἴτιον εἶναι.

ἐς χεῖρας ἐλθεῖν.

ἐς λόγους περὶ φιλίας ἐλθεῖν.

## III. AVOID PERSONIFICATION, as a rule.

(a) For *the country*, unless the actual land is meant, put the nation or use a periphrasis: e. g.

Athens.

οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι (οἱ οἱ ἐξ Ἀθηνῶν).

In Christendom.

ἐν τοῖς Χριστιανοῖς.

China.

οἱ Σῆρες.

(b) *Similarly avoid making lifeless things agents*: e.g. 'Which qualities recommended him to his troops:' say, 'By which he pleased his troops.'

The news of his arrival cheered his men.

He told them villages were at hand to supply them with food.

My presence is of assistance in uniting you.

ἐπεὶ ἡγγέλτο αὐτὸν ἀφικέσθαι, ἐθάρρυσαν.

κώμας εἶναι ἔφη ἐγγυς ὄθεν λήψονται τὰ ἐπιτήδεια.

παρὼν ἐγὼ ὠφελῶ τι εἰς τὸ ὑμᾶς συνθεῖν.

#### IV. METAPHORS.

These may be given as convenient rules for beginners:—

(a) Look out for unsuspected metaphors concealed in English.

(b) If not essential, drop all metaphors, unless you know or can find good authority for their use, and put the simple meaning.

(c) *But* if essential to the meaning, or intentional, or proverbial, keep the metaphor or change it to another suitable one, or cast it into the form of a simile by using ὥσπερ.

(d) Allow more freedom in oratorical and philosophical pieces than in historical.

The following tables show some of the favourite sources of Greek metaphors (conscious or un-

conscious) and similes; and the chief instances from—

Thucydides i-iv.

Xenophon's *Hellenica*.

Herodotus i-iii.

In summary they are as follows:—

Sea, and nautical.	Games of skill and chance
Trade.	(esp. draughts and dice).
National Games (esp. wrestling).	Medicine.
Hunting and fishing.	Loose and tighten.
The stage.	External nature.
Shooting (esp. hit and miss).	

#### SIMILES.

In Thucydides, Books i-iv.

ii. 51. (During the plague) ὡσπερ τὰ πρόβατα ἐθνήσκον: died like sheep.

In Herodotus, Books i-iii.

ii. 173. 'The bow unbent:' cf. Horace 'neque semper arcum tendit Apollo.'

iii. 46. The empty bag of the Samians.

[These are of the nature of parables.]

iii. 81. A winter torrent.

In Xenophon, *Hellenica*.

ii. 3. 31. Timeserver or 'weathercock,' compared to a buskin (κόθορος) and to a man who tacks until he gets a favourable breeze.

- ii. 4. 41. Dogs in collar.  
 iii. 2. 28. } Bees.  
 iv. 2. 12. }  
 iv. 2. 11. A river.  
 iv. 4. 12. Heaps of corn, &c.  
 iv. 4. 17. Bugbears.  
 iv. 7. 6. Bats.  
 v. 4. 40. Morning drinkers.  
 vi. 3. 16. } Athletes (and in iv. 7. 5).  
 } Gamblers.  
 vii. 5. 10. Bird's nest.  
 vii. 5. 23. Like ships prow to prow.

### METAPHORS: in Thucydides i-iv.

#### *Gymnastic.*

- ἀντίπαλος, equally-matched, rival.  
 στέφανον ἀγώνων προτιθεῖσα ἡ πόλις, offering a crown,  
 i. e. reward for labours.  
 ἄθλα κείται ἀρετῆς μέγιστα, prizes for valour.  
 ἀκοντί, without (the dust of) conflict.

#### *Commercial.*

- ισόρροπος μάχη, counterbalanced, i. e. indecisive, battle.  
 τὸ ἀσάφητον τὸ τῆς συμφορᾶς, the incalculable element.  
 ἐκλογίζεσθαι, calculate.  
 ἀβασανίστως, without test (of touchstone).  
 χρηματίζειν, to do business.  
 πλεόν ἔχειν, πλεονεκτεῖν, to get advantage.  
 καθίσταται χάρις, gratitude is placed to their credit,  
 i. e. laid up for them.  
 δόξαν καταθέσθαι, lay up a store of glory.  
 ὑπάρχει, there is to one's credit, in reserve.  
 ἐχέγγυος, ἀνεχέγγυος, with and without security.

#### *Games of skill and gambling.*

- πλείω παραβαλλόμενοι, having larger interests at stake.  
 παῖδας παραβάλλεσθαι, to risk their children.  
 κίνδυνον ἀναρρίπτειν, to run the risk.

*Nature, &c.*

ἀνθεῖν, flourish.

ἄνθος αὐτῶν, flower of their troops.

παροξύνειν, sharpen, incite.

βαρύνεσθαι, depressed.

ἀμβλύνεσθαι, blunted, dispirited.

ἀμβλύτερος, with the edge of his valour taken off.

σφαλῆναι, πταίειν, stumble, fall (e.g. κατὰ τὰς ἰδίας διαφορὰς περιπεσόντες ἐσφάλησαν, were wrecked on the rock of their own differences).

καθαίρειν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, to raze, i.e. to break their power.

ὁ πόλεμος συνερρώγει, broke out (like river).

καμφθῆναι, be bent, i.e. relent.

ἐπικλασθῆναι τῇ γνώμῃ, crushed in spirit.

τὸ ἐπικρεμασθὲν δεινόν, the threatening peril.

ψιλοῦν, bare, isolate.

ἐξαλείψαι ἐκ παντὸς τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ, wipe out from map of Greece.

ἦν προβαλλόμενοι, using which as a screen.

*Medicine.*

εἴ τι ὑγιὲς διανοοῦνται, sound, sensible.

ἀνήκεστον, irremediable.

## METAPHORS: in Herodotus i-iii.

*Commercial.*

σταθμᾶσθαι (a common word), measure or weigh, = estimate.

καπηλεύειν τὰ πράγματα, retail, i.e. attend to details.

χρηματίζεσθαι, do business.

καταπροΐεσθαι, do without return, get off scot free.

*Hunting, &c.*

ἐλαβον ἄν σφεας ὡς ἐν κύρτῃ, as in an eel-basket.

θηρώμενοι τὴν ὑγίειν, in pursuit of health.

σαγηνεύσαντες τὴν Σάμον, lit. netted.

*Sailing.*

ἐκπλεῖν ἐς τὴν θάλασσαν, of fish.

ἐξέπλωσας τῶν φρενῶν, gone out of your mind.

*Medicine.*

ὑγίης, ἀνήκεστος, as in Thucydides.

ἀκείσθαι, to cure, remedy.

μὴ τῷ κακῷ τὸ κακὸν ἰᾶ, do not cure evil with evil.

*Nature, &c.*

προρριζους ἀνατρέπειν, uproot.

τὴν τυραννίδα οὐκω κάρτα ἐρριζωμένην, not yet rooted, established firmly.

So ἐρρίωσε τὴν τυραννίδα.

νεώτερόν τι ἀναβλαστήσει, will spring up.

δάκρυον, exudation from plant.

Ξλη ἐπασθέουσα, salt incrustation spreading over it.

ἐν τῷ λόγῳ πλανώμενος, wandering in his speech.

τετρίσθαι, bored, i. e. worn out, worried.

ἀναπτερώσας αὐτήν, raise the wings, excite.

κρεουργηδὸν διασπᾶσαντες, tear in pieces like a butcher.

προσεμικρανέεσθαι, embitter besides.

κεκραμένος τὰς ὥρας, tempered (like wine).

αἱ φρένες ἀπαμβλύνονται, blunted.

οἰδεύων ἔτι τῶν πραγμάτων, still swelling (of political ferment).

ἐν σκέπῃ τοῦ φόβου, in shelter from alarm.

METAPHORS: in Xenophon's *Hellenica*.*Gymnastic.*

δυσπάλαιστος, hard to wrestle with.

συντεταμένος, braced up.

ἀντίπαλος, opponent (in wrestling).

*Commercial.*

ἀποκναίεσθαι, to card cloth, worry to death.

ἀντίρροπος, counterbalancing.

δεκατενθῆναι, to be forced to pay (tithes).

*Nature, &c.*

συρρεῖν, flow. i. e. flock together.

ἀναπτερωθεῖς, uplifted on wings. cf. pluming himself.

ἀναφυσᾶσθαι, blown up. cf. puffed up.

ἀναζωπυρρῆσθαι, rekindled. i. e. with fresh courage.

ἀνακουφίζεσθαι, lightened, relieved.

παροξύνειν, sharpen. incite, cf. acuere.

τρέφειν, nurse, keep (an army, fleet).

φύεσθαι, grow (in strength).



## GENERAL EXERCISES.

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### EXERCISE 1.

*On μέν and δέ.*

(a) AESOPUS said that each of us carried two wallets, one before, the other behind; and into the one in front<sup>1</sup> we put others' failings, our own into the one behind<sup>2</sup>; wherefore also we fail to see them.

(b) In all other respects the Trausi are like the rest of the Thracians, but in this they are different. When a child is born, they sit about and bewail him, relating all the sufferings<sup>3</sup> which he must endure<sup>3</sup>; when a man dies, they, amid shouts of joy, bury him in the earth, saying that he has escaped countless evils.

<sup>1</sup> ἡ ἔμπροσθεν.

<sup>2</sup> ἡ ὀπίσθεν.

<sup>3</sup> Say 'what he must suffer;' Introd. II (b) or (g).

## EXERCISE 2.

*On the Period.*

(a) But the foolish people, supposing that the Greeks had gone away, brought the wooden horse within the walls and placed it in the centre of their city. In the night, those who were inside<sup>1</sup> the horse came out and opened the gates to their companions who had returned; thus the Greeks *gained possession* of the town.

(b) When the Greeks saw them standing their ground, they thought it the easiest way to charge them at once. Having therefore sounded the paean<sup>2</sup>, they fell upon them straightway, and they did not stand their ground. Then the peltasts pursued and routed their right; but a few only *fell*, for the numerous cavalry of the enemy alarmed<sup>3</sup> them.

*(Principal verb in italics.)*

## EXERCISE 3.

*On the Period.*

Artemisia distinguished<sup>4</sup> herself by her brave deeds. At length she turned and fled, pursued by an Athenian galley. Full in her course<sup>5</sup> lay

<sup>1</sup> Say 'those from within,' οἱ ἔσωθεν.<sup>2</sup> παυανίζειν.<sup>3</sup> φόβον ποιεῖσθαι.<sup>4</sup> ἐπίσημος φαίνεσθαι.<sup>5</sup> καταντικρύ.

the vessel of a Carian prince; which, instead<sup>1</sup> of avoiding, she struck and sunk<sup>2</sup>, sending it, crew and all, to the bottom<sup>2</sup>. The Athenian captain, believing her in consequence to be a deserter, let her escape. Xerxes who beheld the feat from his lofty throne was filled with admiration<sup>3</sup> and *exclaimed*: ‘My men are become women, my women men.’

(Principal verb in italics.)

### EXERCISE 4.

*On connecting particles.*

Themistocles was as distinguished in this war as afterwards in time of peace. It was he who restored the walls of Athens more than any other man<sup>4</sup> at his own risk. The Lacedæmonians endeavoured to prevent the Athenians building them; they heard that the walls were being begun and sent envoys to Athens to forbid them to do so. While they were there the Athenians ceased and said they would send an explanation<sup>5</sup> of the matter. Themistocles undertook this mission<sup>6</sup> and set out by himself at first.

<sup>1</sup> Say 'not.'                      <sup>2</sup> καταδύειν αὐτοῖς ἀνδράσιν.

<sup>3</sup> Say 'admiring greatly;' Introd. II (e).

<sup>4</sup> ἐν τοῖς πρώτοις οἱ εἴ τις καὶ ἄλλος. <sup>5</sup> περί: Introd. II (h).

<sup>6</sup> Think of meaning; Introd. II (f).

## EXERCISE 5.

*On Period.*

The disaster was told in Athens on the arrival of the *Paralus* by night; and the lamentation *penetrated* from the Peiraeus through the long walls to the city, one man announcing it to another. That night no man went to sleep, not only for mourning the lost, but still more for thinking their fate<sup>1</sup> would be the same as they had inflicted on the Malians and many others of the Greeks. But on the following day they held an assembly, in which it was determined to block up the harbours save one, to repair the fortifications, and to mount guards upon them, and in all other respects to prepare the city for a siege.

(*Period down to 'Greeks.'*)

## EXERCISE 6.

*On Period.*

Conon was blockaded both by sea and land and was unable to procure provisions from anywhere. The men in the town were numerous. The Athenians in their ignorance<sup>2</sup> of the blockade did not come to his rescue. So at last launching

<sup>1</sup> Use *πάσχειν*: Introd. II (g).

<sup>2</sup> Say 'owing to their not knowing of'; Introd. II (c).

his two fastest sailers<sup>1</sup> he *manned* them before morning, picking out the best oarsmen from all his vessels. At midday, when the blockaders were either treating them with contempt<sup>2</sup> or<sup>3</sup> even resting themselves, they sailed out from the harbour, one ship making for the Hellespont, the other for the open sea.

(One period down to 'vessels.')

### EXERCISE 7.

*On the Period.*

On his return to Athens, Aegeus left Aethra behind him at Troezen, enjoining her not to send their son to Athens till he was strong enough to lift from beneath a stone of<sup>4</sup> prodigious weight<sup>4</sup> his father's sword and sandals; these<sup>5</sup> would show who he was. Theseus, when grown to manhood<sup>6</sup>, accomplished the appointed feat<sup>7</sup> with ease and took the road to Athens over the Isthmus of Corinth, a journey beset with dangers from robbers. But Theseus overcame them all and arrived in safety at Athens, where he was recognized by Aegeus and declared his successor<sup>8</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> Say 'the ships that sailed best.'

<sup>2</sup> ὀλιγώρως ἔχειν: Introd. II (h).

<sup>3</sup> 'Either—or;' οἱ μὲν—οἱ δέ.

<sup>5</sup> Connexion: Oratio Obliqua.

<sup>7</sup> Omit 'feat.'

<sup>4</sup> ὑπερφυῆς τὸ βάρος.

<sup>6</sup> ἔφηβος γενέσθαι.

<sup>8</sup> ἐπιδείκνυσθαι διάδοχος.

Among his many remarkable achievements<sup>1</sup> was the deliverance of Athens from the tribute to the Minotaur.

(*One period down to 'successor.'*)

### EXERCISE 8.

*On connecting particles.*

When Miltiades had offered the sacrifices, he ordered his men to advance boldly and attack the enemy. He himself waited to see what would be the result<sup>2</sup> of the battle. When he perceived that his own men were being defeated, he prayed to the gods and besought them to preserve the State which had dedicated so many beautiful temples to them. 'For if,' said he, 'the city of the Athenians suffer any harm<sup>3</sup>, few indeed will be the honours which the gods will receive from the Greeks.'

### EXERCISE 9.

I am not surprised, gallant<sup>4</sup> soldiers, that you are angry. But if we give way to our indignation and avenge ourselves on the Lacedaemonians

<sup>1</sup> Use verb, see Introd. II (g).

<sup>2</sup> 'How the battle would result;' Introd. II (a).

<sup>3</sup> Omit 'harm,' and use βλάπτειν or πάσχειν.

<sup>4</sup> ἄνδρες στρατιῶται.

and sack this city, consider what the consequences<sup>1</sup> will be. We shall<sup>2</sup> draw on us the enmity both of them and of their allies; and to the Lacedaemonians the Achaeans are allies of old<sup>3</sup> and the Athenians have come over to them; and all these will be enemies to us.

## EXERCISE 10.

Our enemies could not stand against us for a moment; indeed, they had not armour as we had, and so did not venture to come to close quarters<sup>4</sup>. So, chasing them into the wood, we were masters of the whole country. In a short space of time they sent their heralds to us asking to have<sup>5</sup> their dead for burial<sup>5</sup> and wishing also to discuss terms of peace<sup>6</sup>. As for the dead, they had what they wished, but peace we would not have with them on any conditions whatever<sup>7</sup>. Accordingly the next day we marched into their country and destroyed them root and branch<sup>8</sup>.

## EXERCISE 11.

An ape, sitting on a high tree, saw some fishermen casting a net in a river and stayed to

<sup>1</sup> ἂ ἔσται ἐντείνθεν.<sup>2</sup> Introd. II (i).<sup>3</sup> ὑπάρχειν = to be of old.<sup>4</sup> Introd. II (i).<sup>5</sup> Use ἀναιρείσθαι.<sup>6</sup> περὶ φιλίας διαλέγεσθαι.<sup>7</sup> Introd. II (h).<sup>8</sup> πάντας ἄρδην ἐκκόπτειν.

watch<sup>1</sup> their proceedings<sup>2</sup>. When they had dragged the net up a short way, they set about having their breakfast. The ape then descended from the tree and tried to do the same work himself; for it is an imitative beast, they say. So, laying hold of the net, he got himself entangled and thus spake to himself: 'Well, I suffer justly for such doings; why did I attempt to fish, though all unskilled in the art?'

### EXERCISE 12.

There was a certain Apollophanes of Cyzicus, who happened to be an old friend of Pharnabazus and had also been a guest of Agesilaus about that period. This man told Agesilaus that he believed he could bring Pharnabazus to an amicable conference<sup>3</sup> with him. Agesilaus listened to him; and after obtaining a truce and a pledge of faith, he appeared conducting Pharnabazus to a spot agreed upon<sup>4</sup>. There Agesilaus and his attendants, thirty in number, lying on the ground on a plot of turf, awaited him: and Pharnabazus arrived arrayed<sup>5</sup> in a very costly robe<sup>5</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> 'Stay to watch' = παρατηρεῖν.

<sup>2</sup> Introd. II (a) or (c).

<sup>3</sup> Introd. II (i).

<sup>4</sup> ὁ συγμείμενος.

<sup>5</sup> σπολὴν ἔχων πολλοῦ χρυσοῦ ἀξίαν.



## EXERCISE 13.

But when the attendants spread beneath him embroidered carpets, upon which the Persians luxuriously recline, he was ashamed to be effeminate, when he witnessed the simplicity of Agesilaus: he therefore, like the others, lay upon the ground as he was. First they bid each other good morning, and after other similar compliments<sup>1</sup> Pharnabazus, as the elder man, opened the conference: 'Agesilaus and all Lacedaemonians present, I was your friend and ally when you were at war with the Athenians: I strengthened your naval power<sup>2</sup> by subsidies<sup>3</sup> and aided you on land by driving your enemy into the sea. And you cannot accuse me of duplicity in word or deed<sup>4</sup> towards you, like Tissaphernes.'

## EXERCISE 14.

Tissaphernes, rendered confident<sup>5</sup> by<sup>6</sup> the arrival of the new forces, threatened Agesilaus with war if he did not leave Asia. The allies and all the Lacedaemonians who were present could not

<sup>1</sup> τοιαῦτα.<sup>2</sup> τὸ ναυτικόν.<sup>3</sup> 'Furnishing money.'<sup>4</sup> Say 'as being double (διπλοῦς), either speaking or acting;'  
Introd. II (e).<sup>5</sup> μέγα φρονήσας.  
(M 400)<sup>6</sup> ἐπὶ.

conceal their distress<sup>1</sup>, for they thought that the forces which Agesilaus had were too weak<sup>2</sup> to contend with the mighty hosts of the Great King. But Agesilaus with an expression of complete cheerfulness<sup>3</sup> bade the envoys inform Tissaphernes that he was very much obliged to him for having committed perjury and thereby drawn upon himself the enmity<sup>4</sup> of the gods and ensured their support<sup>5</sup> to the Greeks. Then he sent word to the cities, which he would have to pass in marching upon Caria, requiring them to furnish supplies of food<sup>6</sup>.

### EXERCISE 15.

So when their standards were raised and their asses had brayed—for these they use instead of trumpeters—they joined battle and fought. The left wing of the Sun-men<sup>7</sup> fled at once and we followed them with slaughter. Their right ~~wing~~ got the mastery of our left, but the Air-gnats<sup>8</sup> coming to the rescue they turned and fled, especially when they saw their own left wing already worsted. A glorious victory followed; many were taken alive, many were destroyed,

<sup>1</sup> Use verb *ἀχθεσθαι*, and say 'appear not distressed;' Introd. II (e).

<sup>2</sup> 'Smaller' ἢ ὥστε with inf. <sup>3</sup> *φαιδρῶ τῶ προσώπῳ*.

<sup>4</sup> 'The gods as enemies.' <sup>5</sup> 'Made allies;' Introd. II (i).

<sup>6</sup> *παρασκευάζειν ἀγοράν*. <sup>7</sup> *Ἡλιῶται*. <sup>8</sup> *Ἀερόκωνωπες*.

and the blood flowed in streams<sup>1</sup> on the clouds, so that they became crimsoned<sup>2</sup>, and poured in torrents<sup>1</sup> on the earth. Returning from the pursuit we set up two trophies, one for the land-battle on the cobwebs<sup>3</sup>, and one for the air-battle<sup>4</sup> on the clouds.

## EXERCISE 16.

He then clearly ordained happiness for the good, misery for the bad. For in the rest of cities, whenever any one turns out bad, he has the name only of being a bad man, but he does business and sits down and takes his exercises in the same place as the good man if he chooses; but at Lacedaemon every one would be ashamed to receive the bad man to share<sup>5</sup> the same tent<sup>5</sup> or to oppose him<sup>6</sup> in a wrestling-match.

## EXERCISE 17.

Now of the rest of the Greeks those who profess to train their sons best, as soon as ever the children understand the things that are said to them, forthwith appoint over them attendants (to act as) 'tutors'<sup>7</sup> and send them to schools to

<sup>1</sup> πολύ.<sup>2</sup> ἐρυθρὸς φαίνεσθαι.<sup>3</sup> ἀράχνην.<sup>4</sup> ἀερομαχία ('for,' say 'of').<sup>5</sup> σύσκηρος.<sup>6</sup> συγγυμναστής. ε<sup>7</sup> παιδαγωγός.

learn letters and music and gymnastics. Besides this, they make the children's feet tender with shoes and their bodies delicate by changes of garments; as for food<sup>1</sup> they consider appetite the measure for them.

### EXERCISE 18.

#### *On Oratio Obliqua.*

(a) At these words they all with one accord held up their hands; but Silanus cried<sup>2</sup> aloud that it was right that every one<sup>3</sup> who was so disposed<sup>3</sup> should go away. But the soldiers threatened him that if they should catch<sup>4</sup> him running away they would make him suffer for it<sup>5</sup>.

(b) He also<sup>6</sup> carried off the gold figures of Victory and crowns held in the outstretched hands of statues, saying that he did not take them but received them: for he argued<sup>7</sup> that it was great folly to refuse<sup>8</sup> to take the proffered<sup>9</sup> gift of those to whom we prayed for good gifts.

<sup>1</sup> αἰτοῦ γε μῆν.

<sup>2</sup> ἐβόα λέγων.

<sup>3</sup> ὁ βουλόμενος.

<sup>4</sup> καταλαβεῖν.

<sup>5</sup> 'Make suffer' = κολλάζειν.

<sup>6</sup> 'The same man.'

<sup>7</sup> Omit.

<sup>8</sup> Say 'not to wish.'

<sup>9</sup> Say 'from those offering,' and omit 'gift.'

## EXERCISE 19.

*On Oratio Obliqua.*

A certain Sybarite went to Lacedaemon and was invited to a banquet; having to recline on a wooden bench<sup>1</sup> when dining there, he said that formerly, when he heard of the valour of the Lacedaemonians, he had been astonished; but, now that he had seen them, he thought they were the same<sup>2</sup> as other men, for that even the most cowardly would choose death<sup>3</sup> rather than such a life<sup>3</sup>.

## EXERCISE 20.

*On Oratio Obliqua.*

When those who were within the town saw that they had not any hopes of assistance, that their provisions began to fail, and that they were so closely<sup>4</sup> besieged by land and sea that nothing could enter, they began to treat<sup>5</sup> with the king; who was prayed to grant them a truce for one month upon condition<sup>6</sup> that, if within that time neither the king nor any one from him should come with a sufficient force to

<sup>1</sup> ξύλον (only).<sup>2</sup> 'Differed in nothing from.'<sup>3</sup> Inf. of verbs; Introd. II (f).<sup>4</sup> Omit 'closely.'<sup>5</sup> ἐς λόγους ἐλθεῖν.<sup>6</sup> ἐφ' ᾧ τε with infin. or fut. indic.; Introd. II (v).

raise the siege, they should surrender up the town, upon having their lives and fortunes<sup>1</sup> spared and the soldiers liberty<sup>2</sup> to return whither they would into their own country, without loss<sup>2</sup> or hindrance<sup>2</sup>.

### EXERCISE 21.

After this Thrasybulus proceeded to the city and exhorted the people to maintain peace and order and to restore the old constitution<sup>3</sup>. This advice<sup>4</sup> was cheerfully followed; but when it became known that the oligarchs at Eleusis were planning an attack upon Athens, the citizens marched out in a body and inflicted summary punishment upon them. Such was the end of the rule of the Thirty and of the year of anarchy, as it is called in Athenian history<sup>5</sup>. The democratic constitution was then restored<sup>6</sup>; and a commission<sup>7</sup> of 500 men was appointed to revise the laws.

### EXERCISE 22.

Having begun my examples in<sup>8</sup> Italy, I am unwilling to leave it, especially whilst it supplies

<sup>1</sup> 'Themselves and their goods.'

<sup>2</sup> Use verbs *ἔαν*, *πάσχειν*, *καλύπειν*.

<sup>3</sup> *τὸν δῆμον* (democracy) *κατάγειν*.

<sup>4</sup> 'They obeyed.'

<sup>5</sup> *τὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων*.

<sup>6</sup> *κατελθεῖν*; Appendix I (b).

<sup>7</sup> Omit 'commission'

<sup>8</sup> *ἐκ* 'from.'

us with such as are fresh in our memory<sup>1</sup>: yet I cannot pass by Hiero of Syracuse, whom I have mentioned before. This person, being made general of the Syracusan army, quickly discovered that the mercenary militia was not to be relied upon, and finding that he could neither continue nor discharge them securely, he ordered things so that they were all cut to pieces, and then prosecuted the war with his own forces alone without any foreign<sup>2</sup> assistance.

## EXERCISE 23.

I have come, soldiers, as you see, without<sup>3</sup> accomplishing your wishes<sup>4</sup>; but nevertheless I call upon you to be of a good courage and not to betray the city by cowardice<sup>5</sup> or disobedience<sup>5</sup> to my commands. It will be time<sup>6</sup> when we have gained the victory to decide whether I have deserved praise or blame at your hands: now that the Lacedaemonians are attacking our walls, let us lay aside private enmity and repulse them with all our strength. For nothing is weaker and less able to withstand<sup>7</sup> misfortune than a city that is at variance with itself.

<sup>1</sup> 'Happened lately (*νεωστὶ*) in our days.'

<sup>2</sup> Use *ξένος*.

<sup>3</sup> 'Not having accomplished.'

<sup>4</sup> Introd. II (*δ*).

<sup>5</sup> Introd. II (*ι*).

<sup>6</sup> 'Then it will be right.'

<sup>7</sup> *ἀδυνατώτερος ἀνθίστασθαι*.

## EXERCISE 24.

But with respect to the present crisis<sup>1</sup> I should wish to offer suitable advice<sup>2</sup>. Before we begin the struggle we must clearly consider, while it is in our power<sup>3</sup> to maintain the peace, what are our hopes and resources for the war. We must measure our abilities both by sea and land and the strength and position<sup>4</sup> of the enemy whom we are about to engage. If you are guided<sup>5</sup> by me, either you will endure patiently whatever the stronger may command, or, if you determine rather to die than to desert the cause<sup>6</sup> of liberty, you will silently collect your forces and by a sudden attack anticipate the designs of the king.

## EXERCISE 25.

'Then one of them made a sign and forthwith they ran forward and fiercely fought in the press, and nobly they succoured each the other where they saw their companions in great straits. And shortly after<sup>7</sup> that they were gathered together, was one of the French party slain; but

<sup>1</sup> τὰ παρόντα.<sup>2</sup> 'To advise as is suitable.'<sup>3</sup> ἐν ἡμῖν.<sup>4</sup> Introd. II (a): ὑπόσοι καὶ ὑπολοί.<sup>5</sup> Use πείθεσθαι.<sup>6</sup> Omit 'cause.'<sup>7</sup> Say 'after a short time when,' &c.



for all that the others never ceased the battle, but bore themselves as valiantly on the one part and on the other<sup>1</sup> as if they<sup>2</sup> all had been Rolands and Olivers. I cannot say of a truth that they on this hand maintained<sup>3</sup> themselves the better, or that they on that hand achieved greater things, nor have I heard either party prized<sup>4</sup> before the other; but they fought so long that one and all lost<sup>5</sup> strength and breath and power altogether.

### EXERCISE 26.

They pay a yearly tribute to the King of Persia; but in all other respects they are a free nation and governed by their own laws<sup>6</sup>. They lie far from the sea and are environed with hills; and being contented with the productions of their own country, which is very fruitful, they have little commerce with any other nation; and as they have no inclination<sup>7</sup> to enlarge their borders, so their mountains and the tribute they pay to the Persian secure<sup>8</sup> them from all invasions. Thus they have no wars among them:

<sup>1</sup> ἀμφοτέρωθεν.

<sup>2</sup> Say 'as Achilles or Hector would have done.'

<sup>3</sup> φαίνεσθαι.

<sup>4</sup> πλείονος τιμᾶσθαι.

<sup>5</sup> Use 'fail.'

<sup>6</sup> αὐτόνομος.

<sup>7</sup> 'Desire' or 'wish.'

<sup>8</sup> Say 'through their mountains, &c., they are secure' (ἀδείης or ἀπειρος).

they live rather conveniently<sup>1</sup> than with splendour, and may be rather called a happy nation than either eminent or famous; for I do not think they are known so much as by name to any but their next neighbours.

### EXERCISE 27.

There is a country in<sup>2</sup> Libya which these Phoenicians are wont to visit, where so soon as they arrive they forthwith bring out their goods, and having disposed them after an orderly fashion leave them, and returning to their ships raise a great smoke. When the natives see the smoke they come down to the shore, and laying out to view so much gold as they think the worth of the wares<sup>3</sup> withdraw to a distance. The Phoenicians upon this come ashore and look. If they think the gold enough they take it and go their way; but if it does not seem to them sufficient they go aboard ship once more<sup>4</sup> and wait patiently. Then the others approach and add<sup>5</sup> to their gold till<sup>6</sup> the Phoenicians are content. Nor does either party<sup>7</sup> deal unfairly by the other<sup>8</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> εὐπρεπῶς.

<sup>2</sup> 'Of.'

<sup>3</sup> 'Worthy of the wares.'

<sup>4</sup> ὀπίσω.

<sup>5</sup> 'Put more (ἄλλος) gold.'

<sup>6</sup> 'Till (ἕστ' ἄν) they persuade the P.'

<sup>7</sup> οὐδέτεροι.

<sup>8</sup> Omit 'by the other.'

## EXERCISE 28.

But before they had all quitted the town the Greeks became aware of Anaxibius'<sup>1</sup> deception, and, irritated thereat, prevented the gates from being closed, and rushed back into the city with dreadful threats<sup>2</sup> and uproar<sup>2</sup>, bent on plunder and bloodshed: in fact they were masters of the persons and property of the citizens; for hearing the uproar Anaxibius at once retired to the citadel with his troops, whilst the inhabitants were either barricading their houses or flying to the ships for refuge. Thereupon Xenophon perceived that if they destroyed such a city as Byzantium they would bring on themselves the vengeance<sup>3</sup> not only of the Lacedaemonians but of all Greece<sup>4</sup>. With great presence of mind<sup>5</sup>, then, and under pretence<sup>6</sup> of aiding their designs, he caused the soldiers to form<sup>7</sup> in an open space<sup>8</sup>, and by a well-timed<sup>9</sup> speech diverted them from their purpose.

<sup>1</sup> Say 'A. did not escape notice deceiving them;' Introd. II (e).

<sup>2</sup> Verbs: ἀπειλεῖν, θορυβεῖν; Introd. II (e) or (g).

<sup>3</sup> τιμωρεῖσθαι (= punish).

<sup>4</sup> Introd. III.

<sup>5</sup> φρονήσει χρῆσθαι.

<sup>6</sup> ὡς with fut. partic.

<sup>7</sup> ὅπλα τίθεσθαι.

<sup>8</sup> χωρίον.

<sup>9</sup> εὐπρεπής or εὐκαιρος.

## EXERCISE 29.

The Spartans in alarm sent to Delphi for advice<sup>1</sup>. The god bade them apply to Athens for a leader. Fearing to disobey the oracle, but with the view<sup>2</sup> of rendering no real assistance, the Athenians sent Tyrtaeus of Aphidnae, who is represented in the popular legend<sup>3</sup> as a lame man and a schoolmaster. The Spartans received their new leader with due honour; and he was not long in justifying the credit<sup>4</sup> of the oracle. His martial songs roused<sup>5</sup> the fainting courage of the Spartans and animated<sup>5</sup> them to new efforts against the foe.

## EXERCISE 30.

There are said to have been formerly among the Persians many laws which show that the wisdom of that nation was very remarkable; and having lately met with one of these which is deserving of being known to all, I thought it would not be unacceptable to my readers<sup>6</sup> if

<sup>1</sup> Say 'to ask' ὅ τι χρήσονται τῷ πράγματι; Introd. II (a).

<sup>2</sup> ὡς with fut. participle.

<sup>3</sup> τὸν ἐν τοῖς παλαιαῖς λεγόμενον εἶναι. <sup>4</sup> Meaning (?).

<sup>5</sup> πλέον ἢ πρότερον ἐπήρθησαν ὥστε τὸν πόλεμον ἀνανεοῦσθαι (do not make 'songs' the subject; Introd. III).

<sup>6</sup> 'To those reading.'

I brought it forward here. It was then an established rule among them that if any one was accused before a tribunal of having done something contrary to the laws, even though it were clearly ascertained that he was culpable, he was not immediately condemned, but an inquiry<sup>1</sup> was first made very carefully into his whole life and a calculation<sup>1</sup> entered into whether he had done more scandalous and flagitious than good and praiseworthy acts: then if the number of the scandalous were outweighed<sup>2</sup> by the virtuous he was acquitted.

## EXERCISE 31.

Accompanied by 200 Spanish pikemen he flew to the place of attack and appeared upon the scene<sup>3</sup> just in time to save his troops from total destruction<sup>4</sup>. He placed himself at the head<sup>5</sup> of his men and with his sword in one hand and a shield in the other led them against the foe. The news of his arrival<sup>6</sup>, which soon spread<sup>7</sup> from one end of the dyke to the other, reani-

<sup>1</sup> Introd. II (g).<sup>2</sup> 'Less than.'<sup>3</sup> Omit.<sup>4</sup> ὥστε μή with inf., or better, say 'anticipated by arriving in time (εὐκαιρῶς) before the troops were entirely destroyed;' Introd. II (e). (For 'appear,' παραγενέσθαι.)<sup>5</sup> Say 'himself being in front.'<sup>6</sup> See Introd. III or II (f).<sup>7</sup> One announcing (παραγγέλλειν) to another all along the dyke.

mated the drooping spirits of his troops; and the contest, which the nature<sup>1</sup> of the field of battle rendered more murderous, was resumed<sup>2</sup> with new energy<sup>3</sup>.

EXERCISE 32. (*See Particles in Appendix.*)

(a) One was desiring a favour of him with a thousand impertinent and superfluous<sup>4</sup> words. 'Hark you, friend,' said he; 'when you would have anything with me for the future, send another man to beg it.'

Another great talker having tired<sup>5</sup> him with a tedious discourse, excused<sup>6</sup> himself at last and told him he was afraid he had wearied him. 'No indeed, sir,' replied Castruccio, 'for I did not mind one word that you said.'

(b) Being asked what time was most proper for a man to eat to keep himself in health<sup>7</sup>, he answered: 'The rich when they are hungry and the poor when they can.'

Seeing over the door of a certain person this inscription in Latin: 'God keep this house from ill people,' he cried: 'Then the master must never come into it.'

<sup>1</sup> 'More m., the battle being in such a place.'

<sup>2</sup> Say 'so that they returned to the contest.'

<sup>3</sup> Use *πρόθυμος*; Introd. II (i).

<sup>4</sup> πολλὰ περισσὰ οὐδὲ ἐπιτήδεια λέγων.

<sup>5</sup> τῷ ἀκούοντι ἐνοχλεῖν.

<sup>6</sup> συγγνώμην παραιτεῖσθαι.

<sup>7</sup> ὥστε ἐν εὐεξίᾳ εἶναι.

## EXERCISE 33.

This Simon had a cousin enormously wealthy, by name Drimylus; but in his lifetime he never gave Simon an obol. As soon as he died everything became Simon's by law. He now goes about in fine clothes, though so lately clad in dirty rags<sup>1</sup>, and has servants and horses and such like, receiving honour from all, but without a look for us, his old friends. At least, the other day I saw him approaching and said: 'How do you do, Simon?' But he was much put out and said, 'Tell yonder beggar not to abbreviate my name: I am Simonides, not Simon.' You see, then, what a fount<sup>2</sup> of blessings gold is: it transforms the unshapely and makes them loveable like the girdle of Aphrodite. And says the poet: 'Gold is the mighty monarch<sup>3</sup> of the world<sup>4</sup>.'

## EXERCISE 34.

Meanwhile Athens was engaged in a war with her allies<sup>5</sup>, which war has been called the Social<sup>6</sup> War: and which was perhaps the reason why she was obliged to look quietly on whilst Philip was thus aggrandizing himself. This war was

<sup>1</sup> τὰ ράκια τὰ πινυρά.<sup>2</sup> αἴτιος.<sup>3</sup> ἔχειν κράτη.<sup>4</sup> 'Of all men.'<sup>5</sup> ἐπὶ ἡμοῖ.<sup>6</sup> 'Of the allies.'

in the archonship of Philotimus<sup>1</sup>. The chief causes of it seem to have been the contributions levied<sup>2</sup> by the Athenian generals. The war lasted three years: and as Artaxerxes, the Persian king, threatened to support the allies with a fleet, the Athenians were obliged<sup>3</sup> to submit to a disadvantageous<sup>4</sup> peace which<sup>5</sup> secured the independence<sup>6</sup> of the more important allies.

### EXERCISE 35.

On this subject, Athenians, we have no other views<sup>7</sup> than what we had at first. We will not in one moment rob our city, which has now been founded seven hundred years, of its freedom; but, putting our faith in the fortune which has hitherto preserved us and in the help which the Lacedaemonians will afford us, we will strive to save our independence<sup>8</sup>. We wish to be friendly with you, to be enemies of neither side, and we request you to withdraw from our land after concluding a treaty convenient to both parties.

<sup>1</sup> Introd. II (*h*) (and put this earlier).

<sup>2</sup> τέλη πραχθέντα.

<sup>3</sup> Use ἀνέβη.

<sup>4</sup> οὐκ ὠφέλιμος, or see Introd. II (*b*).

<sup>5</sup> Say 'on the terms that,' &c., using ἐπὶ τῷ with infinitive; Introd. II (*c*).

<sup>6</sup> Introd. II (*i*).

<sup>7</sup> ἀλλὰ δοκεῖ ἡμῶν.

<sup>8</sup> σφύζεσθαι.



## EXERCISE 36.

My lads, you must all have observed this day, as well as myself, the great increase<sup>1</sup> of the enemies' force, and the threatening<sup>2</sup> position they have assumed. I have on various grounds<sup>3</sup> strong reason to believe<sup>4</sup> they will attack us to-night. I do not wish to conceal our real state<sup>5</sup>, because I think there is not a man here who is afraid to face any sort of danger. We are now strongly fenced in and our position<sup>6</sup> is in all respects so good, that, armed as we are, we ought to make a formidable defence even against regular<sup>7</sup> troops.

## EXERCISE 37.

Aeetes was unusually<sup>8</sup> eloquent for a barbarian and able by natural cleverness to give rhetorical effect to<sup>9</sup> his thoughts. 'Had the Romans,' said he, 'injured us by words only, it would have been right to avenge ourselves in the same manner. We waste the time due to retaliation'<sup>10</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Use verbs; Introd. II (e) or (a).

<sup>2</sup> 'Are posted' or 'appear as intending to attack.'

<sup>3</sup> Introd. II (h).

<sup>4</sup> *εικότως τεκμαίρεσθαι*.

<sup>5</sup> Introd. II (b).

<sup>6</sup> Use verbs; Introd. II (g).

<sup>7</sup> *ἐκ παρασκευῆς ὡπλισμένοι*.

<sup>8</sup> *λέγειν δεινότερος ἢ κατὰ βάρβαρον*.

<sup>9</sup> *ῥητορεύειν*.

<sup>10</sup> *ὁ τοῦ ἀντιδρᾶσαι καιρός*.

(M 400)

in delay and deliberation. It is impossible to urge that they have not yet been proved enemies in overt acts, but are merely conjectured to be intending such. Is it not then utterly unreasonable for us to be sitting here, considering whether the men who have committed such deeds shall be adjudged foes or friends?'

### EXERCISE 38.

During this time a large number of the inhabitants died from famine and sickness. Men who had once been well off<sup>1</sup> were glad if they could buy a piece of dog's flesh. If a little fish was caught on the river, it was looked on as a splendid prize<sup>2</sup>, which the fishermen who had secured it would not sell for money. Even hides were gnawed in the hope<sup>3</sup> of getting some nourishment out of them. Still, though many perished, those who remained alive refused to think of surrender. The captain's voice was always raised<sup>4</sup> to encourage the sufferers to bear anything rather than give up the town.

### EXERCISE 39.

Fano and Sinigaglia are two cities in La Marca, seated<sup>5</sup> upon the bank of the Adriatic

<sup>1</sup> εὖ πέρτερον.

εὐρημά τι.

<sup>3</sup> Use εἰ.

<sup>4</sup> Say 'Nor did the captain ever cease.'

<sup>5</sup> ἐπιτείσθαι.

sea, distant one from the other about 15 miles<sup>1</sup>, so that travelling<sup>2</sup> up towards Sinigaglia, the bottoms of the mountains on the right hand are so near the sea that they are almost washed<sup>3</sup> by the water, and at the greatest distance they are not above two miles. The city from these mountains is not above a flight shot<sup>4</sup>, and the tide<sup>5</sup> comes up within less than a mile. By the side of this town there is a little river which runs close by the wall next<sup>6</sup> Fano, and is in sight of the road.

## EXERCISE 40.

This order<sup>7</sup> was so often repeated, that the Spartans at last resolved to obey, although they had hitherto maintained a friendly connexion with the family of Peisistratus. Their first attempt<sup>8</sup> failed<sup>9</sup>; the force which they sent into Attica was defeated by Hippias and its leader slain. A second effort<sup>8</sup> succeeded. Cleo-

<sup>1</sup> Say '120 stadia.'<sup>2</sup> Say 'to one sailing.'<sup>3</sup> Use *πρόχειν εἰς τὴν θάλασσαν*.<sup>4</sup> Say 'is not so far distant as to be out of range (*ἐξω τοξεύματος*) to one standing on the mountains.'<sup>5</sup> 'The sea.'<sup>6</sup> *τὸ τεῖχος τὸ πρὸς Φάνου*.<sup>7</sup> Begin with 'The Lacedaemonians, since *ταὐτὸ ἀεὶ πρόφαντον ἐγένετο*, resolved,' &c.<sup>8</sup> *Introd. II (γ)*.<sup>9</sup> *πρῶτον μὲν οὐ προύχρησαν*, followed by gen. abs.

menes, king of Sparta, defeated the Thessalian allies of Hippias; and the latter, unable to meet his enemies in the field, took refuge<sup>1</sup> in the Acropolis. Here he might have maintained himself in safety, had not his children been made prisoners as they were being secretly carried<sup>2</sup> out of the country.

### EXERCISE 41.

First the soothsayer Megistias, as he inspected the sacrifices, warned them of the death which awaited them with the morrow's dawn. Then came some deserters, who told them of the march of the Persians round the hill. All this was while it was still night. Then, when the day had broken<sup>3</sup>, their scouts came running down from the heights with the same news. Thereupon the Greeks took counsel and their opinions were divided: for some would not hear<sup>4</sup> of quitting their post, while others advised to do so<sup>5</sup>. Then they parted asunder, and some went off and dispersed each<sup>6</sup> to their own cities, and some prepared to remain there with Leonidas. It is even said that Leonidas himself sent them

<sup>1</sup> Introd. II (g).

<sup>3</sup> ἤδη διαφαινούσης ἡμέρας.

<sup>5</sup> 'Opposed them:' ἀντιτείνειν.

<sup>2</sup> ἐπεκτιθέσθαι.

<sup>4</sup> οὐκ ἔαν.

<sup>6</sup> Plural (each body).

away, anxious that they should not be slain; but for himself and the Spartans who were there, it was not seemly, he said, for them to leave a post which they had once undertaken to keep<sup>1</sup>.

## EXERCISE 42.

The Thebans without the walls now proceeded to lay hands on all the persons and property they could find, as pledges<sup>2</sup> for the restoration of the prisoners. Hereupon the Plataeans despatched a herald to remonstrate<sup>3</sup> against this flagrant breach of the existing peace, promising at the same time that if they retired the prisoners should be given up, but if not, that they would be immediately put to death. The Thebans withdrew on this understanding. But no sooner were they gone than the Plataeans, instead of observing the conditions<sup>4</sup>, brought all their moveable property from the country into the town, and then massacred all the prisoners to the number of 180.

<sup>1</sup> Say 'to which they went to guard at first' (*ἀρχήν*).

<sup>2</sup> 'That they might have something in hand in return for those within' (*ὑπάρχειν τι σφίσιν ἀντὶ τῶν ἐνδον*)

<sup>3</sup> 'Saying that what had been done they had not done righteously (*ὀσίως*) in peace-time (*ἐν σπονδαῖς*).'

<sup>4</sup> 'What they had promised;' Introd. II. *b*).

## EXERCISE 43.

So manning their triremes and all the galleys that lay at anchor<sup>1</sup> there, they were speedily carried down the stream<sup>2</sup>. But Nachoragan had got the start<sup>3</sup> of them, and had already barricaded the whole breadth of the river with timber and boats and elephants. The Roman squadron, seeing this from a distance, immediately backed<sup>4</sup>, and turned again up stream. Yet the Persians captured two ships that had been abandoned<sup>5</sup>; for the men, seeing that capture was inevitable, flung themselves into the water, and choosing the lesser for the greater evil braved the uncertainty<sup>6</sup> of fortune: and for the most part by swimming under water<sup>7</sup> reached their own side with some difficulty.

## EXERCISE 44.

At Trapezus, where they first touched friendly soil, they met to determine their future route. 'For my part,' said Antileon of Thurii, 'I am sick and tired<sup>8</sup> of packing up, marching, doubling, bearing arms, stepping in rank, mounting guard, and fighting. As the sea is before us<sup>9</sup>, I long

<sup>1</sup> παρορμεῖν.<sup>2</sup> Say 'by the stream of the river.'<sup>3</sup> Use φθάνειν; see Appendix I (d). <sup>4</sup> πρύμναν κρούεσθαι.<sup>5</sup> κενύς.<sup>6</sup> Introd. II (c, 1).<sup>7</sup> ἐποβρύχιος.<sup>8</sup> ἀπείρητα, with partic.<sup>9</sup> 'As we have the sea.'

to be quit of these toils, to go the rest of the way by water<sup>1</sup> and so to come to Greece, like Ulysses of old, outstretched and asleep.' The rest of the soldiers loudly expressed approval<sup>2</sup>.

## EXERCISE 45.

So after supper they set forth and reached the castle about midnight. Failing<sup>3</sup> in their first assault upon the walls—for the castle was large and lofty, with<sup>4</sup> good defences and a numerous and warlike garrison—they attempted to make a breach. The thickness<sup>5</sup> of the wall was eight bricks. By daybreak<sup>6</sup> the breach was practicable. As soon<sup>7</sup> as it was light enough to see, one of the garrison<sup>8</sup> pierced the nearest Greek right through the thigh with a large spit, and a shower of arrows<sup>9</sup> from the garrison made further approach unsafe.

<sup>1</sup> 'To sail.'

<sup>2</sup> 'Shouted aloud (*ἀναθορυβεῖν*) that he spoke well;' Introd. II (α).

<sup>3</sup> 'When at first they could not take it by storming the walls' (*πυργομαχεῖν*).

<sup>4</sup> 'Having bulwarks and many and warlike men.'

<sup>5</sup> 'The wall was by (*ἐπὶ*, with gen.) eight bricks in respect to width.'

<sup>6</sup> 'With the day the breach had been made' (pass. of verb).

<sup>7</sup> *ὡς τὸ πρῶτον διεφάνη.*

<sup>8</sup> 'From within.'

<sup>9</sup> 'The others shooting made that to approach was no longer safe.'

## EXERCISE 46.

Among the Persian ranks were found<sup>1</sup> some nomads called Sagartians, Persian in blood and speech, but in dress half<sup>2</sup> Persian, half Pactyan. They furnished a body<sup>3</sup> of 8,000 horse, but their custom is to have no arms of bronze or steel, except daggers; they use ropes of twisted<sup>4</sup> thongs, and to these they trust<sup>5</sup> when they go into battle. Their manner of warfare<sup>6</sup> is thus: when they engage the enemy they fling their rope, which has a noose at the end; and all they capture, whether horse or man, they haul up to them and despatch them still entangled in the coils.

## EXERCISE 47.

Africa is evidently surrounded with water, except the part that<sup>7</sup> borders on Asia, as the Egyptian king, Neco, was, as far as we know, the first<sup>8</sup> to show? After completing his canal

<sup>1</sup> Say 'were arrayed among (ἐς) the Persians.'

<sup>2</sup> 'They have dress made between the Persian and the Pactyan (dress).'

<sup>3</sup> Use ἐς with the number.

<sup>4</sup> 'Twisted from thongs.'

<sup>5</sup> 'Trusting they go.'

<sup>6</sup> μάχη (omit 'manner').

<sup>7</sup> πλὴν ὅσον αὐτῆς.

<sup>8</sup> 'Neco the first of those whom we know having shown.'



from<sup>1</sup> the Nile to the Arabian Gulf, he despatched some Phoenicians in ships with orders to return to Egypt by way of<sup>2</sup> the pillars of Hercules and the Mediterranean. Starting therefore from the Red Sea, the Phoenicians voyaged over the Southern Sea. When autumn set in<sup>3</sup>, they put into land wherever they happened to be, and sowing the earth waited for the harvest. So two years passed, and in the third year they doubled the pillars of Hercules and came back to Egypt. Part of their story<sup>4</sup> is to me incredible; that in sailing round Africa they had the sun on<sup>5</sup> their right hand.

## EXERCISE 48.

Now with regard to omens one man will be made despondent, another cheerful by the same or similar occurrences<sup>6</sup>. The aged Hippias was at Marathon, hoping to be restored to power by Persian arms. He was setting his men in order when a violent fit of coughing and sneezing loosened one of his teeth<sup>7</sup>; it fell into the sand,

<sup>1</sup> τὴν ἐκ τοῦ Νείλου διέχουσιν.

<sup>2</sup> 'Having sailed through.'

<sup>3</sup> Use γίγνεσθαι.

<sup>4</sup> 'They said things incredible to me.'

<sup>5</sup> ἐς.

<sup>6</sup> Use γίγνεσθαι.

<sup>7</sup> Say 'having coughed and sneezed violently he cast out,' &c.

and he was at great pains to find it. Not succeeding in his search, he groaned aloud, saying to his attendants: 'This land is not ours nor shall we ever be able to subject it to us; my tooth now possesses all that was my portion.' Far different was the conduct of Caesar: when landing in Africa, to contend against the remnants of the Pompeians there, he stumbled and fell to the ground; and though his followers were dismayed by the ill omen, he cheerfully exclaimed: 'Africa, I lay hold of you.'

## EXERCISE 49.

On the next day at sunrise<sup>1</sup> the wind increased<sup>2</sup> and the waves swelled; we found it impossible to reef the sail; so letting<sup>3</sup> the ship drive before the wind, we ran on in the storm for nine and seventy days; on the eightieth day the sun broke forth suddenly, and we beheld not far off an island lofty and wooded. The sea had now gone down<sup>4</sup> for the most part: so we put in and rested after our long suffering. Then leaving thirty men to guard<sup>5</sup> the ship, I went with the rest to view<sup>6</sup> the island. About

<sup>1</sup> Use ἡλιος and ἀνατέλλειν; Introd. II (e).      <sup>2</sup> ἐπιδιδόναι.

<sup>3</sup> Say 'turning and surrendering ourselves to the wind.'

<sup>4</sup> τὸ πολὺ τῆς θάλας κατεπέπαυτο.

<sup>5</sup> Introd. II (i).

<sup>6</sup> ἐπὶ κατασκοπῇ.

three furlongs from the beach we found a pillar of brass, on which was engraven in Greek letters, faint<sup>1</sup> and worn, these words: 'To this point came Hercules and Dionysus.'

## EXERCISE 50.

In three days<sup>2</sup> from there we touched at the island of Ogygia and went ashore. I had already opened the letter and read its contents<sup>3</sup>, which were as follows: 'Odysseus to Calypso greeting<sup>4</sup>, You must know<sup>5</sup> that after I set sail from you in the raft I built, I suffered shipwreck and had much ado<sup>6</sup> even with Leucothea's aid to reach the Phaeacians' land in safety. Sent on home by them I found my wife's numerous suitors rioting in my goods. I slew them all and was afterwards killed by Telegonus, my son by Circe. Now am I in the island of the Blest, deeply regretting that<sup>7</sup> I gave up my life with you and the immortality you proffered me. If I can find an opportunity, I will steal away and come to you.'

<sup>1</sup> ἀμυδρὸς καὶ ἐκτετριμμένος.<sup>2</sup> Appendix I (a).<sup>3</sup> Introd. II (c, 1).<sup>4</sup> χαίρειν.<sup>5</sup> ἴσθι.<sup>6</sup> Say 'was with difficulty brought safe (μόλις διασωθῆναι) by L. to,' &c.<sup>7</sup> ἐπὶ τῷ, with inf.; Introd. II (c, 3).

## EXERCISE 51.

In the market-place he took notice of Castruccio, who was oftentimes playing there amongst his companions. He observed the youth always prescribed such sports to the rest as he had chosen on purpose<sup>1</sup> to prepare him for war. Francesco could easily perceive that he assumed an authority<sup>2</sup> over the other boys, and they on their part paid him a reverence<sup>3</sup>, and such a one as was accompanied<sup>4</sup> with kindness and zeal. He took a great fancy<sup>4</sup> to the boy, inquired who he was, and being informed by some who were by, he had a month's mind<sup>5</sup> to have him himself; calling him to him one day he asked him if he would not like to learn to ride and exercise himself in arms.

## EXERCISE 52.

Not long after Francesco Guinigi fell sick, and finding himself near his end, having but one son of about thirteen years of age<sup>6</sup>, called Pagolo, he sent for Castruccio and committed the tuition of his son and the management<sup>7</sup> of his estate

<sup>1</sup> δι' αὐτὸ τοῦτο ἵνα.<sup>2</sup> Introd. II (g).<sup>3</sup> οὕτως ὥστε καί.<sup>4</sup> εὐνοικῶς διακεῖσθαι πρὸς.<sup>5</sup> 'Would gladly (ἡδέως ἄν),' &c.; Appendix I (e).<sup>6</sup> Use γεγονώς.<sup>7</sup> Introd. II (e) or (f).

into his hands; and having gently remembered<sup>1</sup> Castruccio that he was the person who had raised<sup>2</sup> him, he begged that he would show the same generosity<sup>3</sup> towards Pagolo as he had done towards him, and if anything<sup>4</sup> was due to the bounty<sup>4</sup> of the father to return it upon his son.

## EXERCISE 53.

Iuriste, who had more pleasure<sup>5</sup> in the charge<sup>6</sup> committed to him than knowledge<sup>5</sup> of himself, thanked the emperor for his kind admonition<sup>7</sup> and told him he was confident as to his preservation<sup>8</sup> of justice, but would now preserve it all the more, as his words were to him like a spark which had fired<sup>9</sup> him to do so all the more; and that he felt sure of such success<sup>8</sup> in his government that His Majesty<sup>10</sup> would have no reason except to praise him. To this the Emperor replied that he hoped his deeds would make good his words.

<sup>1</sup> = remind, ἀναμνήσκειν.

<sup>2</sup> ταπεινὸν ὄντα ἐπαίρειν ἐπὶ πλέον.      <sup>3</sup> παρέχασθαι προθυμίαν.

<sup>4</sup> Say 'if any good thing he owed to the father.'

<sup>5</sup> Use verbs; Introd. II (g).      <sup>6</sup> Use ἀρχὴν ἐπιτρέπειν.

<sup>7</sup> Introd. II (e).

<sup>8</sup> Introd. II (f).

<sup>9</sup> Say 'by his words, as by fire, he had been fired' (ἐξάπτειν), or change the metaphor, and say 'having heard was all the more incited' (παροξύνειν).

<sup>10</sup> Introd. II (i).

## EXERCISE 54.

Then came the turning-point of the siege<sup>1</sup>. The Sultan, feeling that his attack by land must be seconded<sup>2</sup> by sea, formed a bold plan<sup>3</sup>. It was to convey a part of his fleet overland from the Propontis and launch them in the upper end of the harbour. The distance was six miles<sup>4</sup>; but by means of rollers running on a tramway of greased planks<sup>5</sup>, eighty of the Turkish vessels were carried over the rugged ground in one night. A floating battery<sup>6</sup> was then made, from which the Turkish cannon<sup>7</sup> began to play<sup>2</sup> with fearful effect on the weakest side of the city.

## EXERCISE 55.

At first Montfort could not reach the wall, for as fast as he filled up the ditch the garrison cleared away the earth. At length, however, dislodging them from their subterranean passages with fire, he got the 'cat<sup>s</sup>' to work and

<sup>1</sup> Say 'the affairs of the siege turned to worse : ' use ἐν τῷ χεῖρον πρέπεσθαι.

<sup>2</sup> Meaning (?).

<sup>3</sup> Verb to be used with adverb ; Introd. II (g).

<sup>4</sup> Say 'about forty-eight stadia.'

<sup>5</sup> 'Planks joined together and greased.'

<sup>6</sup> 'Towers on ships.'

<sup>7</sup> μηχαναί.

<sup>8</sup> = 'ram.'

made a practicable breach<sup>1</sup>. As the knights clambered<sup>2</sup> up the ruined wall, the priests, clad in full robes, chanted a hymn of joy<sup>3</sup>. When the sword and gallows<sup>4</sup> had done their deadly work<sup>5</sup>, a vast crowd of captives were burned alive.

## EXERCISE 56.

At the diet of Zurich a general law-martial<sup>6</sup> was framed to bind the eight cantons<sup>7</sup> together in firmer league<sup>8</sup>. It enacted that it was the duty of every true Switzer to avoid unnecessary feuds, but, where a war was unavoidable, to unite cordially<sup>9</sup> and loyally<sup>10</sup> together; not to flee in any battle before the contest should be decided, even if wounded, but to remain masters of the field<sup>11</sup>; not to attempt pillage before the general sanctioned it; and to spare churches, convents, and defenceless females.

<sup>1</sup> Use verb *διαρηγνύναι* or *διορύσσειν*, and think of meaning of 'practicable.'

<sup>2</sup> *ἐμπίπτειν* or *ὑπερβαίνειν*.

<sup>3</sup> Use *ἐπινίκιον*.

<sup>4</sup> *βρόχος*.

<sup>5</sup> Turn thus 'Many having been destroyed with,' &c.; Introd. III.

<sup>6</sup> Use *ἐπιτάσσειν* or *ψήφισμα*.

<sup>7</sup> *πόλεις*.

<sup>8</sup> *ἐκ μᾶς γνώμης γίνεσθαι* or *ὁμογλωμοεῖν*.

<sup>9</sup> *πρόθυμος* in some form.

<sup>10</sup> 'For the sake of their country' or 'with good faith.'

<sup>11</sup> *κατὰ χώραν μένοντας νικῆσαι*.

## EXERCISE 57.

In short<sup>1</sup>, the Florentines perceiving their enemies without a general began to despise them, and Castruccio, observing how much they were elated, endeavoured<sup>2</sup> to augment it. He pretended<sup>2</sup> great consternation, and to make his fear the more credible he gave orders that his troops should be drawn up within the lines<sup>3</sup>, but with positive inhibition for any of them to go forth, though not a moment passed but the Florentines provoked<sup>4</sup> them, but all to no purpose. Besides that this pretended<sup>5</sup> terror redoubled<sup>6</sup> the rashness<sup>6</sup> of the enemy, he drew another advantage<sup>7</sup> from it, which was to discover exactly the disposition<sup>8</sup> of their army and the order of their march.

## EXERCISE 58.

Not many years ago there lived at Florence a clever physician named Mingo; who being already old and tormented<sup>9</sup> with gout, stayed at

<sup>1</sup> ὥς συνελόντι εἰπεῖν.

<sup>2</sup> Say 'endeavoured to increase their boldness by seeming to be greatly alarmed.'

<sup>3</sup> = camp.

<sup>4</sup> προκαλεῖν εἰς μάχην.

<sup>5</sup> Use προσποιεῖσθαι; Introd. II (e) (or ὁ δῆθεν φόβος).

<sup>6</sup> Say 'made the enemy more rash.'

<sup>7</sup> Introd. II (g).

<sup>8</sup> Introd. II (a).

<sup>9</sup> τετρυμένος or ταραχθεὶς ποδάγρα.



home and for pastime<sup>1</sup> sometimes wrote recipes for people's benefit<sup>2</sup>. Now it happened that the wife of a friend of his was sick. So he consulted many physicians, but none of them understood or were able even to ascertain her infirmity<sup>3</sup>, still less<sup>4</sup> to cure her. At last he went to Mingo and told him all his wife's malady, and further how all the physicians who had seen her had formed wrong conclusions<sup>5</sup>. He was very sorry for him, the physician said to his friend, but he must have patience<sup>6</sup>, as the grief for the loss of a wife was like the shock<sup>7</sup> of a colliding elbow<sup>7</sup>, which though it pains much at the time soon passes away, and he should not be dismayed that he was not going to escape this fate.

## EXERCISE 59.

Accordingly, during the celebration of the next Olympic games, he took possession of the Acropolis with a considerable force, composed partly of his own partisans and partly of troops furnished by Theagenes. But he did not meet

<sup>1</sup> ὡς ἐκ παύσης.

<sup>2</sup> Think of meaning and use final clause; Introd. II (d).

<sup>3</sup> Introd. II (a), and use νοσεῖν.

<sup>4</sup> οὐ μὴν γε or οὐχ ὅπως—ἀλλ' οὐδέ.

<sup>5</sup> Use verb διαγιγνώσκειν with οὐκ ὁρθῶς: Introd. II (g).

<sup>6</sup> Use verb (καταρεῖν) or adjective.

<sup>7</sup> συγκρούειν and ὠλένη.

(M 400)

with any support<sup>1</sup> from the great mass of the people, and he soon found himself closely blockaded by the forces which the government<sup>2</sup> was able to summon to its assistance. Cylon and his brother made their escape; but the remainder of his associates, hard pressed by hunger, abandoned the defence<sup>3</sup> of the walls and took refuge at the altar of Athena. Here they were found by the archon Megacles, one of the illustrious family of the Alcmaeonidae; who, fearing lest their death should pollute the sanctuary of the goddess, promised that their lives should be spared on their quitting the place. But directly they had quitted the temple they were put to death; and some who had taken refuge at the altar of the Eumenides were murdered even at that sacred spot.

#### EXERCISE 60.

In our fathers' days Beudan had like to have lost<sup>4</sup> Turin; being in good company at supper, he deferred to read an advertisement<sup>5</sup>, which was sent him, of the treason that was plotted<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Use *πράσσειν μετ' αὐτοῦ*: see *Introd.* II (*g*).

<sup>2</sup> *Introd.* II (*g*).

<sup>3</sup> *Introd.* II (*e*).

<sup>4</sup> *ὀλίγου ἐδέησεν ἀποβαλεῖν*.

<sup>5</sup> *ἀναβάλλεσθαι* or 'did not immediately read.'

<sup>6</sup> 'συγγραφή, in which he was warned that certain men intended to betray,' &c.

against the said city, of which he was governor. Plutarch also has given us to understand that Julius Caesar had saved himself, if he had read a paper which was presented to him, as he went to the senate, on the very day that he was killed by the conspirators. He also tells the story of Archias, the tyrant of Thebes; that the night before Pelopidas put his plot into execution<sup>1</sup> for killing him, in order to restore his country's liberty<sup>1</sup>, he had a circumstantial account<sup>1</sup> of the whole conspiracy sent him. Being at supper he deferred opening the packet, saying what afterwards turned into a proverb in Greece:

‘To-morrow for business!’

### EXERCISE 61.

After the murder was committed Oliverotto mounted on horseback, rode about, and rummaged<sup>2</sup> the whole town, having besieged the chief magistrate in his palace; so that for fear all people submitted, and he established a government of which he made himself head<sup>3</sup>. Having put such to death as were discontented<sup>4</sup> and in any capacity of doing him hurt, he fortified

<sup>1</sup> Introd. II (g).

<sup>2</sup> ἐς παραχῇν καταστήσαι.

<sup>3</sup> αὐτὸς τυραννεύων.

<sup>4</sup> { οἱ μὴ ἀρεσθέντες.  
οἱ μὴ ἀγαπῶντες.

himself with new laws, both military and civil, insomuch as in a year's time he had not only fixed himself in Fermo, but was become terrible to all that were about him; and he would have been as hard as Agathocles to be supplanted, had he not suffered himself to be circumvented by Caesar Borgia.

### EXERCISE 62.

At this time the inhabitants of Urbino laid a plot<sup>1</sup> to surprise the castle of<sup>2</sup> San Leo, which at that time was kept for the Duke, and the manner was thus: the governor of the castle was busy in repairing it and mending the fortifications; to which purpose having commanded great quantities of timber to be brought in, the conspirators contrived that certain of the biggest pieces should be laid as by accident upon the bridge, which they knew could not be craned up without a great deal of difficulty; whilst the guards were employed in hoisting the timber, they took their opportunity, seized upon the bridge, and then upon the castle, which was no sooner known to be taken but the whole country revolted and called<sup>3</sup> in their old Duke.

<sup>1</sup> Introd. II (g).

<sup>2</sup> 'Called after,' *ἐπανομασμένος ἐπί*.

<sup>3</sup> *κατάγειν*.

## EXERCISE 63.

Amidst these multitudes the emperor<sup>1</sup>, who accomplished all the duties<sup>2</sup> of a general and a soldier, was long seen and finally lost. The prudent despair<sup>3</sup> of Constantine cast away the purple; amidst the tumult he fell by an unknown hand, and his body was buried<sup>4</sup> under a mountain of slain. After his death resistance<sup>5</sup> and order were no more; the Greeks<sup>5</sup> fled towards the city, and many were pressed and stifled in the narrow pass of the gate of<sup>6</sup> S. Romanus. The victorious Turks rushed through the breaches<sup>7</sup> of the inner wall; and as they advanced into the streets, they were soon joined by their brethren, who had forced the gate Phenar on the side of the harbour.

## EXERCISE 64.

My loving people, we have been persuaded by some that are careful of our safety, to take

<sup>1</sup> Add the name.

<sup>2</sup> Introd. II (b).

<sup>3</sup> 'For he, conscious that matters had come to extremities, having prudently flung off his royal robe,' &c.

<sup>4</sup> 'Multitudes lying slain upon him.'

<sup>5</sup> 'The Greeks (*Ῥωμαῖοι*) neither resisting any longer nor keeping order fled.'

<sup>6</sup> Use *ἐπιννομασμένος ἐπὶ* (called after).

<sup>7</sup> 'The broken parts'; Introd. II (c, 1).

heed how we commit ourselves to armed multitudes for fear of treachery; but I assure you I do not desire to live to distrust my faithful and loving people. Let tyrants fear! I have always so behaved myself that, under God, I have placed my chiefest strength and safeguard in the loyal hearts and goodwill of my subjects; and therefore I am come amongst you, as you see, at this time, not for my recreation or disport<sup>1</sup>, but being resolved, in the midst and heat of the battle, to live or die amongst you all, to lay down<sup>2</sup>, for my God, for my kingdom, and for my people, my honour and my blood, even in the dust<sup>2</sup>.

#### EXERCISE 65.

I know that I have the body but of a weak and feeble woman, but I have the heart and stomach<sup>3</sup> of a king, and of a king of England too; and I think it foul scorn<sup>4</sup> that Parma<sup>5</sup>, or Spain, or any prince of Europe, should dare to invade the borders of my realm; to which, rather than any dishonour shall grow by me, I myself will take up arms, I myself will be

<sup>1</sup> οὔτε ἡδονῆς ἐνεκα οὔτε παιδικῶς.

<sup>2</sup> ποιεῖσθαι = to sacrifice, give up.

<sup>3</sup> θυμός.

<sup>4</sup> Use ἐφουβρίζειν, and add 'in daring to invade.'

<sup>5</sup> Introd. III.

your general, judge<sup>1</sup>, and rewarder<sup>2</sup> of every one of your virtues in the field. I know already for your forwardness you have deserved rewards; and we do assure<sup>3</sup> you on the word of a prince they shall be duly paid you. In the meantime my lieutenant-general shall be in my stead, than whom never prince commanded a more noble or worthy subject, not doubting but by your obedience<sup>4</sup> to my general, by your concord<sup>5</sup> in the camp, and your valour in the field, we shall shortly have a famous victory over those enemies of my God, my kingdom, and of my people.

## EXERCISE 66.

Among the several instances<sup>6</sup> of Hannibal's great conduct, it is one that, having a vast army constituted<sup>7</sup> out of several nations and conducted to make war in an enemy's country, there never happened any sedition among them or any mutiny against their general, either in his adversity<sup>8</sup> or prosperity: which can proceed from<sup>9</sup>

<sup>1</sup> βραβεύς.

<sup>2</sup> Say 'and I will give prizes for valour.'

<sup>3</sup> Say 'we, your sovereign, swear that verily,' &c. (ἡ μὴν: see Particles, App. II. b).

<sup>4</sup> πειθαρχία or verb.

<sup>5</sup> ὁμόνοια or verb.

<sup>6</sup> πολλά τε καὶ ἄλλα μεγάλα ἐποίησε καὶ οὕτως διεπράξατο ὥστε.

<sup>7</sup> συνεστῶς ἐκ.

<sup>8</sup> Introd. II (e).

<sup>9</sup> γενέσθαι ἐκ.

nothing so probably as his great cruelty<sup>1</sup>, which, added to his infinite virtues, rendered him both awful and terrible to his soldiers, and without that all his virtues would have signified nothing.

### EXERCISE 67.

Antoninus was an excellent person likewise endued with transcendent parts<sup>3</sup>, which rendered him admirable<sup>4</sup> to the people and grateful<sup>4</sup> to the soldiers: for he was martial in his nature<sup>5</sup>, patient<sup>6</sup> of labour and hardship, and a great despiser of all sensuality and softness, which recommended<sup>7</sup> him highly to his armies. Nevertheless his fury<sup>8</sup> and cruelty<sup>8</sup> was so immoderately great that he fell into the hatred of the whole world and began to be feared by his confidants that were about him; so that he was killed by one of his captains in the middle of his camp.

### EXERCISE 68.

We have in our days Ferdinand, king of Aragon, who may, and not improperly<sup>9</sup>, be

<sup>1</sup> Introd. II (c, 3); using *ὡς εἶναι*.

<sup>2</sup> *δύνασθαι*.

<sup>3</sup> Say 'of such and so splendid virtues that,' &c.

<sup>4</sup> Meaning (?).

<sup>5</sup> Use *πεφυκέναι*.

<sup>6</sup> *ῥαδίως φέρειν*.

<sup>7</sup> Use *ἐς χάριν καταστήναι*: Introd. III.

<sup>8</sup> Adjectives.

<sup>9</sup> *οὐκ ἄνευ λόγου*.



called a new prince, being of<sup>1</sup> a small and weak king become for fame and renown the greatest monarch in Christendom<sup>2</sup>: and if his exploits be considered you will find them all brave, but some of them extraordinary<sup>3</sup>. In the beginning of his reign he invaded the kingdom of Granada, and that enterprise was the foundation of his grandeur. He found out a way of maintaining his army at the expense<sup>4</sup> of the church and the people, and by the length of that war to establish such order and discipline among his soldiers that afterwards they<sup>5</sup> gained him many honourable victories.

## EXERCISE 69.

Sir Richard Greenville was Vice-Admiral<sup>6</sup>, and lay off the Azores with the English squadron. When the Spanish fleet of fifty sail came within sight of the English, his ship 'the Revenge<sup>7</sup>,' was the last to weigh anchor, and was so far circumvented by the Spaniards, that there were but two courses<sup>8</sup> open—either to turn her back upon the enemy or sail through one of his

<sup>1</sup> ἐκ.<sup>2</sup> Introd. III.<sup>3</sup> ἐξαίσιος or θαυμαστός ὕψος.<sup>4</sup> Say 'the priests and the people defraying the expenses' (πάντα ἐκ τῶν ἰδίων δαπανᾶν).<sup>5</sup> Say 'through them he often conquered splendidly.'<sup>6</sup> ὑπαρχος.<sup>7</sup> ἡ Τιμωρὸς καλουμένη.<sup>8</sup> Use θάτερον δυνὸν ἐλίσσθαι.

squadrons. The first alternative<sup>1</sup> Gréenville dismissed as dishonourable to himself, his country, and her Majesty's ship. Accordingly, he chose the latter, and steered into the Spanish armament.

#### EXERCISE 70.

Several vessels he forced<sup>2</sup> to luff and fall under his lee<sup>2</sup>; until about three o'clock of the afternoon<sup>3</sup> a great ship took the wind out of his sails<sup>4</sup>, and immediately boarded. Thenceforth and all night long, the Revenge held<sup>5</sup> her own single-handed<sup>5</sup> against the Spaniards. As<sup>6</sup> one ship was beaten off another took its place. By morning all their ammunition was spent, six feet of water in the hold<sup>7</sup>; almost all the men hurt; and Greenville himself in a dying condition. Then much against his will his men compelled him to surrender.

#### EXERCISE 71.

Here it was that fortune began to be weary<sup>8</sup> of the great actions of Castruccio, and, incon-

<sup>1</sup> Omit 'alternative.'

<sup>2</sup> Say 'running in between (ὑποτρέχειν) he shut off from the wind' (ἐξείργειν τοῦ ἀνέμου).

<sup>3</sup> περὶ πρῶτον δείλην.

<sup>4</sup> κατὰ πνεῦμα αὐτοῦ στήναι.

<sup>5</sup> μόνη μόναίς ὑπέστη.

<sup>6</sup> Add ἀεὶ = 'in succession.'

<sup>7</sup> ἡ ναὺς ὅσον οὐ καταδεκνύα.

<sup>8</sup> ἀνιάσθαι, with dat. and partic.

stant as she was, instead of giving him long life that might have crowned his felicity, as if she had been jealous of his glory, she interposed<sup>1</sup> with the only obstacle that was able to interrupt<sup>1</sup> the prosperity of so incomparable a man. This illustrious hero, tired with the fatigues of a battle as painful as glorious, was resting on the field, when an unlucky cold wind came from the other side of the Arno<sup>2</sup> and with a pestiferous<sup>3</sup> quality so affected<sup>4</sup> his blood that he fell immediately into the cold<sup>5</sup> fit of an ague<sup>5</sup>.

## EXERCISE 72.

Oppressed at once by war and pestilence, their lands desolated, their homes filled with mourning<sup>6</sup>, it is not surprising that the Athenians were seized with rage and despair or that they vented their anger on Pericles, whom they deemed the author of their misfortunes. But that statesman<sup>7</sup> still adhered to his plans with

<sup>1</sup> Say 'interposing, as only she could, she stopped'; using *ἐναντιοῦσθαι* and *παύειν*.

<sup>2</sup> Add 'river.'

<sup>3</sup> *νόσημα θανάσιμον*.

<sup>4</sup> Use *ἀναμιμλάναι αὐτόν* (and omit 'blood').

<sup>5</sup> *πυρετός φρικώδης*.

<sup>6</sup> Say 'husbands or sons being slain to many.'

<sup>7</sup> Omit; or if important to the sense, say 'knowing what was good for the state.'

unshaken firmness. Though the Lacedæmonians were in Attica, though the plague had already seized on Athens, he was vigorously pushing<sup>1</sup> his plans of offensive operations. A foreign expedition might not only divert the popular mind, but would prove beneficial by relieving the crowded city of part of its population.

### EXERCISE 73.

Accordingly, a fleet was fitted out, of which Pericles himself took the command<sup>2</sup>, and which committed devastations upon various<sup>3</sup> parts of the Peloponnesian coast. But upon returning from this expedition, Pericles found the public feeling<sup>4</sup> more exasperated than before. Envòys had even been despatched to Sparta to sue<sup>5</sup> for peace, but had been dismissed without a hearing: a disappointment<sup>6</sup> which had rendered the populace still more furious.

<sup>1</sup> Impf. of *ἐπιστρατεύειν* : and continue thus, 'for thus (or if he led out an army) he thought he would not only, &c., but also do good by removing some part of,' &c.

<sup>2</sup> P. himself being commander.

<sup>3</sup> Say 'which sailing round Peloponnesus devastated all about.'

<sup>4</sup> 'The people more exasperated in feeling.'

<sup>5</sup> *περί* : Introd. II (*h*).

<sup>6</sup> 'Missing which the people became,' &c.

## EXERCISE 74.

The spirits of the Syracusans rose<sup>1</sup> with their victories, and though<sup>2</sup> they would formerly have been content with the mere retreat of<sup>3</sup> the Athenians, they now resolved on effecting their utter destruction. With this view they blocked up the entrance of the great harbour with a line of ships moored across it<sup>4</sup>. All hope now seemed cut off from the Athenians, unless they could succeed in forcing this line<sup>5</sup> and so effecting their escape<sup>6</sup>. The Athenian fleet still numbered 110 triremes, which Nicias furnished with grappling-irons, in order to keep<sup>7</sup> the enemy to close quarters<sup>8</sup>, and then caused a large proportion of his land force to embark. Before they set off, Nicias addressed the most earnest and touching appeals<sup>9</sup> both to the crews and to the individual commanders to fight with bravery, since not only their own fate but that of Athens itself depended<sup>10</sup> on the issue of that day's combat. He himself remained on shore, where the army was drawn up to witness<sup>11</sup> the conflict.

<sup>1</sup> μείζον φρονεῖν ἐπὶ κ.τ.λ.

<sup>2</sup> Say 'were no longer as before willing to let the Athenians escape, but,' &c.

<sup>3</sup> τρήρεσι πλαγίαις, omit 'line.'

<sup>4</sup> Say τὸν ἑκπλουν.

<sup>5</sup> ὥστε μὴ τὰς πολεμίας προσμίσξασας ἀπολύεσθαι ἀλλὰ μένειν ἀναγκασθῆναι.

<sup>6</sup> Use verbs; Introd. II (g).

<sup>7</sup> περὶ κ.τ.λ. μέλλειν τὸν ἀγῶνα.

<sup>8</sup> ἐπὶ θέα.

## EXERCISE 75.

Never<sup>1</sup>, perhaps, was a battle fought under circumstances of such intense interest, or witnessed by so many spectators vitally concerned in the result<sup>1</sup>. The basin<sup>2</sup> of the great harbour, about five miles in circumference<sup>3</sup>, in which nearly 200 ships, each with crews of more than 200 men, were about to engage, was lined with<sup>2</sup> spectators; whilst the walls of Ortygia, overhanging the water, were crowded with old men, women, and children, anxious to behold a conflict which was to decide<sup>4</sup> the fate of their enemies, if not their own.

## EXERCISE 76.

Peisistratus thus gained<sup>5</sup> the first and most important step. He gradually increased the number of his guard and soon found himself strong enough to throw off the mask<sup>6</sup> and seize

<sup>1</sup> Say 'So many (interests) being at stake (*ἀνακείσθαι*) to both sides, and so many men, to whom the contest was of importance for their safety, looking on, the battle was like no other.'

<sup>2</sup> Say 'Round the great harbour, &c. stood,' &c.

<sup>3</sup> *ἐν κύκλῳ*.

<sup>4</sup> 'Which was about the safety,' &c.

<sup>5</sup> *φέρεσθαι*.

<sup>6</sup> Drop metaphor (see Introd. IV) and say 'to show in deed what he aims at.'

the Acropolis, B.C. 560. Megacles and the Alcmaeonidae left the city. Solon alone had the courage to oppose the usurpation<sup>1</sup> and upbraided the people with their cowardice and treachery<sup>2</sup>. 'You might,' said he, 'with ease have crushed<sup>3</sup> the tyrant in the bud; but nothing now<sup>4</sup> remains but to pluck him up by the roots.' But no one responded to his appeal. He refused to flee; and when his friends asked him on what he relied for protection, 'On my old age,' was his reply. It is creditable<sup>5</sup> to Peisistratus that he left his aged relative<sup>6</sup> unmolested, and even asked his advice in the administration<sup>7</sup> of the government.

## EXERCISE 77.

The Lacedaemonians quitted Athens soon<sup>8</sup> after Hippias had sailed away, leaving the Athenians to settle their own affairs. The Solonian constitution<sup>9</sup>, which had continued to exist nominally<sup>10</sup> under the administration of the family of Peisistratus, was now revived<sup>9</sup> in full force<sup>10</sup> and vigour. Cleisthenes,<sup>7</sup> to whom Athens

<sup>1</sup> Use τυραννείν.<sup>2</sup> Introd. II (*i* or *e*).<sup>3</sup> 'Repress the tyranny when growing and not yet rooted'; (see metaphors of Herodotus, Introd. IV).<sup>4</sup> οὐδὲν ἄλλο λείπεται ἤ.<sup>5</sup> ἀξίος ἐπαίνου.<sup>6</sup> ὁ γέρον.<sup>7</sup> Introd. II (*α*).<sup>8</sup> Say 'H. having sailed away, not long after the L.' &c.<sup>9</sup> Use τὰ τοῦ Σόλωνος and ἀνακαθεστηκέναι. <sup>10</sup> λόγῳ—ἐργῳ.

was mainly indebted<sup>1</sup> for its liberation from the despotism, aspired to be the political leader of the state, but was opposed by Isagoras, who was supported by the great body of the nobles. By the Solonian constitution the whole political power was vested in the hands of the latter; and Cleisthenes soon found that it was hopeless<sup>2</sup> to contend against his rival under the existing order of things. For this reason he resolved to introduce an important change in the constitution and to give to the people an equal share in the government.

#### EXERCISE 78.

The towns in Germany are many of them free; though their country and district<sup>3</sup> be but small, yet they obey the Emperor but when they please and are in no awe either of him or any other prince of the empire, because they are so well fortified. Everyone looks upon the taking of any one of them as a work of great difficulty and time, their walls being so strong, their ditches so deep, and their stores and magazines<sup>7</sup> always

<sup>1</sup> 'Owing to whom more than others Athens was freed.'

<sup>2</sup> 'He could not, &c. if the present things remained unchanged.'

<sup>3</sup> τὰ περὶ τῆς πόλεως.

<sup>4</sup> ταμεία σίτῃ ἐνιαυτοῦ παρασκευασθέντα.



furnished for a twelvemonth. Besides which, for the aliment and sustenance<sup>1</sup> of the people, and that they may be no burden to the public, they have workhouses where the poor may be employed. Military discipline and exercises are likewise in much request<sup>2</sup> there, and many laws and good customs they have for their maintenance<sup>3</sup>.

## EXERCISE 79.

The Lydian empire<sup>4</sup> was the greatest and most flourishing that the Greeks had yet known, otherwise than by distant and uncertain rumour. The fame of Croesus resounded through Greece. The streams of Lydia were believed to roll over golden sands; the bowels<sup>5</sup> of the mountains to be filled with silver; and as the king's treasure was large, his hand was open<sup>6</sup>. He loved the Greeks and gladly received them at his court<sup>7</sup>, respected their oracles and enriched them with magnificent offerings, and was disposed <sup>8</sup>to cultivate the friendship of the leading states.

<sup>1</sup> Use verb *τρέφειν*: Introd. II (*f* or *d*).

<sup>2</sup> Use *ἐπιμέλεισθαι*.

<sup>3</sup> Introd. II (*f*) or (*d*).

<sup>4</sup> 'As the Greeks hitherto had not, except by distant, &c. known any other empire greater or more flourishing than that of the Lydians, there was much talk among them of Croesus.'

<sup>5</sup> Say 'filled within.'

<sup>6</sup> 'Having much he gave much ungrudgingly.'

<sup>7</sup> *παρ' αὐτοῦ*.

<sup>8</sup> *ἐθέλειν*.

(M 400)

## EXERCISE 80.

The Lacedaemonians wanted gold to adorn the image of a god, and sent to Sardis to purchase it: Croesus gave them all they required. The Athenian Alcmaeon had befriended<sup>1</sup> the king's envoys at Delphi: Croesus invited him to his capital<sup>2</sup> and permitted him to take as much gold-dust as he was able to carry out of the royal treasury; smiled<sup>3</sup> at the artifice by which he contrived to make the precious burden<sup>4</sup> as heavy as possible, and rewarded his ingenuity by doubling the present<sup>5</sup>.

## EXERCISE 81.

The fat<sup>5</sup> old burghers had now grown lazy and luxurious and had little notion of leaving their cans<sup>6</sup> of beer to face the toils and dangers of war, as their ancestors used to do. Enough for them that their fathers had fought and laboured for power and wealth; it was theirs to enjoy the ease bought<sup>7</sup> with ancestral sweat and blood. So the citizens began to ape the

<sup>1</sup> *προξενεῖν*.<sup>2</sup> 'To Sardis.'<sup>3</sup> Say 'being pleased with the artifice, &c. he smiled and granted (*χαρίζεσθαι*) him instead twice as much.'<sup>4</sup> 'Load,' and leave out 'precious.'<sup>5</sup> Old and fat.<sup>6</sup> *ποτήριον* (and omit 'beer').<sup>7</sup> Use *περιγενέσθαι*.

court<sup>1</sup> life and even exceeded it in costly magnificence. And after the Thirty Years' War, among a host of foreign importations of dress, speech, and manners, we find the poor fat burgo-masters covering their heads with long-flowing wigs, in spite of the discomfort which such finery<sup>2</sup> entailed on the fat fops<sup>3</sup> during the hot noondays of a German summer.

## EXERCISE 82.

During all the time we were occupied in these arrangements wekas<sup>4</sup> stood at the edge of the scrub watching us with the most comical<sup>5</sup> inquisitiveness; now and then one more daring than his neighbours would run forward and peer into our packs, wondering if there was anything worth stealing. Once we saw one of them making off with a square of soap, another time with a match-box, and Kaufmann spent quite half his time<sup>6</sup> pursuing them with stones. They dodged about so rapidly through the scrub that it was difficult to hit them, and if we succeeded it seemed to do them but little harm

<sup>1</sup> Say 'those about the king in dress and such things.'

<sup>2</sup> Omit 'finery.' <sup>3</sup> οἱ τοὶ οἱ ἡδοναπαθεῖς καὶ εὖσαρκοι.

<sup>4</sup> ὀρνίθες τινες αἱ οὐκαὶ καλούμεναι.

<sup>5</sup> φιλοπενυστία τινὶ } γελοία ἰδεῖν. <sup>6</sup> 'Much time.'

φιλοπραγμοσύνη τινὶ }

their bodies were so light and so well protected by the long, loose feathers.

### EXERCISE 83.

I have great hopes, O my judges, that it is infinitely to my advantage<sup>1</sup> that I am sent to death. One of these two things must of necessity be the consequence<sup>2</sup>. Death<sup>3</sup> must take away all these senses<sup>4</sup> or else convey me to another life. If all sense<sup>4</sup> is to be taken away and death is no more than that profound sleep without dreams, in which we are sometimes buried<sup>4</sup>, how desirable, O ye gods, is it to die! How many days in life do we know preferable<sup>5</sup> to such a state? If again<sup>6</sup> it is true that death is but a passage<sup>7</sup> to places which they who lived before us do now inhabit, how much happier is it to go<sup>8</sup> from those who call themselves<sup>8</sup> judges to appear before Minos, Rhadamanthus, Aeacus, Triptolemus, and to meet men who have lived with justice and truth.

<sup>1</sup> Introd. II (g).

<sup>2</sup> Use γίγνεσθαι.

<sup>3</sup> τὸ τεθνάναι: say 'Death is either a being deprived of all sense or,' &c.

<sup>4</sup> Say 'If there is no sense but a sleep as it were (οἶον), when one sleeping sees not even a dream.'

<sup>5</sup> Say 'has one lived better and more pleasantly.'

<sup>6</sup> αὖ: (Particles, Appendix II (α).)

<sup>7</sup> οἶον ἀποδημήσαι ἐνθὲνδε.

<sup>8</sup> ἀπαλλαγῆς τούτων τῶν φασκόντων δικαστῶν εἶναι.

## EXERCISE 84.

These political philosophers<sup>1</sup> in my judgement appeared wholly out of their senses<sup>2</sup>. They were proposing schemes<sup>3</sup> for persuading monarchs to choose favourites<sup>4</sup> upon the score of their wisdom, capacity, and virtue; of teaching ministers<sup>5</sup> to consult the public good; of rewarding<sup>6</sup> merit, great abilities, and eminent services; of choosing for employments<sup>7</sup> persons qualified to exercise<sup>8</sup> them, with many other wild<sup>9</sup> impossible chimeras<sup>9</sup> that never entered before into the heart of man to conceive, and confirmed<sup>10</sup> in me the old observation: 'That there is nothing so extravagant and irrational which some philosophers have not maintained for truth.'

## EXERCISE 85.

S. But how can anything great be compressed<sup>11</sup> into a brief space of time? The whole interval

<sup>1</sup> οἱ τὴν πολιτικὴν φιλοσοφοῦντες.

<sup>2</sup> ἔκφρων.

<sup>3</sup> Introd. II (g): use βουλευέσθαι.

<sup>4</sup> 'Friends.'

<sup>5</sup> Here use δημαγωγός.

<sup>6</sup> δωρεῖσθαι καὶ τιμᾶν.

<sup>7</sup> τὰ πολιτικά.

<sup>8</sup> ἐπιτῆδαιοι διαπράττεσθαι.

<sup>9</sup> δεινὰ δὴ καὶ γελοῖα ληροῦντες.

<sup>10</sup> 'So that I believed τὰ λεγόμενα.'

<sup>11</sup> Say 'could be done': aor. opt. of γίγνεσθαι with ἄν.

between childhood and old age<sup>1</sup> is brief, I conceive<sup>2</sup>, compared to<sup>3</sup> eternity<sup>1</sup>.

G. Rather<sup>4</sup> describe it as nothing.

S. What then? Do you think it is the duty of an immortal thing to trouble<sup>5</sup> itself about this insignificant<sup>6</sup> interval and not about eternity?

G. About eternity, I think. But what do you mean<sup>7</sup> by this?

S. Have you not learned that our soul is immortal and never dies?

G. No really<sup>8</sup>, I have not; but can you maintain<sup>7</sup> this doctrine?

S. Yes<sup>9</sup>, as I am an honest man<sup>10</sup>: and I think you could also. It is quite easy to do it.

G. Not to me; at the same time I should be glad<sup>11</sup> to hear from you what by your account is so easy.

S. Please<sup>11</sup> listen.

## EXERCISE 86.

E. Tell me, Alciphron, are there not diseases of the soul as well as of the body?

A. Without doubt.

<sup>1</sup> Introd. II (i).

<sup>2</sup> πού.

<sup>3</sup> πρὸς.

<sup>4</sup> μὲν οὖν (see Particles, App. II (b)), and omit 'describe.'

<sup>5</sup> Perf. of σπουδάζειν.

<sup>6</sup> τοσοῦτος.

<sup>7</sup> λέγειν.

<sup>8</sup> μὰ Δία.

<sup>9</sup> γέ.

<sup>10</sup> Say 'unless I do unjustly.'

<sup>11</sup> Idioms (App. I (e)).

*E.* And are not those diseases vicious habits?

*A.* They are<sup>1</sup>.

*E.* And as bodily distempers are cured by physic<sup>2</sup>, those of the mind are cured by philosophy, are they not?

*A.* I acknowledge it.

*E.* It seems, therefore, that philosophy is as medicine for the soul of man?

*A.* It is.

*E.* How shall we be able to judge of medicine or know which to prefer? Is it not from the effects brought by them?

*A.* Doubtless.

### EXERCISE 87.

There never was any man, as far as we have ever heard<sup>3</sup>, who was better able to expose<sup>4</sup> the pretender to knowledge than Simmias. This has been proved by many examples. I will state one event which happened when he came here to visit Epameinondas, after Thebes had recovered her liberty and had expelled the Lacedaemonian garrison. He was at a supper party and, when the dishes were cleared away<sup>5</sup>, we began to converse on many subjects. Among

<sup>1</sup> App II (b).

<sup>2</sup> φάρμακον (in plural).

<sup>3</sup> 'Of those whom we know.'

<sup>4</sup> 'Show forth the sophist what he is.'

<sup>5</sup> ἀπὸ δείπνου ἐγενόμεθα.

the guests was a man who had given all his time<sup>1</sup> to devising instruments of war, with which, as he asserted, it was easy to destroy any army and capture any city, implying<sup>2</sup> that he was by the possession of this skill a greater general than Epameinondas.

## EXERCISE 88.

'It seems then,' said Simmias, 'you consider knowledge and courage to be the same thing.' 'I do,' said the mechanician, 'for if men are certain<sup>3</sup> of the means of victory, they are certain of victory itself.' 'I suppose<sup>4</sup> then,' said Simmias, 'that you greatly assisted the Thebans at the battle of Leuctra, when they defeated that army which had never been defeated before in a pitched battle.' 'I did not,' replied the other, 'for I did not think that the Thebans were in a position<sup>5</sup> to enter into battle at all with any reasonable hope of success.' 'Knowledge then,' said Simmias, 'may produce<sup>6</sup> cowardice as well as courage. Do you not see that the courage, on which the Theban general reckoned justly, contains much more than mere

<sup>1</sup> Say 'zeal.'      <sup>2</sup> *ὡς δὴ*: App. II (c), or *ὥστε δοκεῖν φάναι*.

<sup>3</sup> 'Have in their hands.'      <sup>4</sup> App. II (b).

<sup>5</sup> *οἷους τε εἶναι*.

<sup>6</sup> 'From knowledge springs' (*γίγνεται*).



knowledge, and that it needs great wisdom to make a great general<sup>1</sup>? It is no doubt something to know the use of arms, but it is much more to know how to use brave men, to inspire them with confidence.'

## EXERCISE 89.

But as to the exercise of the mind, a prince is to do that by diligence and solemn consideration<sup>2</sup> of the actions of the most excellent men, by observing their demeanour<sup>3</sup> in wars, the grounds and reasons<sup>3</sup> of their victories and losses; and above all he must keep close<sup>4</sup> to the example<sup>4</sup> of some great captain of old, and not only make him his pattern<sup>5</sup>, but have all his actions perpetually in his mind, as it was said Alexander did by Achilles, Caesar by Alexander, Scipio by Cyrus.

## EXERCISE 90.

Fortune I do resemble to a rapid and impetuous river, which when swelled and enraged<sup>6</sup> overwhelms the plains, subverts the trees and the houses, forces away the earth from one place

<sup>1</sup> εἰ στρατηγεῖν.

<sup>2</sup> Say 'carefully and considering continually the past deeds'; Introd. II (c) or (e).

<sup>3</sup> See Introd. II (a).

<sup>5</sup> παραδείγματι χρῆσθαι.

<sup>4</sup> διελθεῖν μιμούμενος.

<sup>6</sup> βιαίως φερόμενος.

and carries it to another; everybody fears, everybody shuns, but nobody knows how to resist it: yet though it be thus furious sometimes, it does not follow<sup>1</sup> but when it is calm and quiet men may by banks and fences and other provisions<sup>2</sup> correct<sup>3</sup> it in such manner, that, when it swells again, it may be carried off by some canal or the violence thereof rendered less licentious<sup>4</sup> and destructive.

### EXERCISE 91.

There is one story<sup>5</sup> of the wars of Rome, which I have always very much envied<sup>6</sup> for England<sup>7</sup>. Germanicus was going down at the head of the legions into a dangerous river—on the opposite bank the woods were full of Germans—when there flew out seven great eagles which seemed to marshal the Romans on their way; they did not pause or waver, but disappeared into the forest where the enemy lay concealed. ‘Forward<sup>8</sup>!’ cried Germanicus, with a fine rhetorical inspiration<sup>9</sup>, ‘Forward! and follow the Roman birds.’ It would be a very heavy

<sup>1</sup> Say ‘therefore.’

<sup>2</sup> ἄλλα τε τοιαῦτα.

<sup>3</sup> κατέχειν.

<sup>4</sup> Meaning (?).

<sup>5</sup> Say ‘This, which they say happened to the Romans in a certain campaign, I have,’ &c.

<sup>6</sup> Meaning (?).

<sup>7</sup> Introd. III.

<sup>8</sup> θαρρείτε, ὦ ἄνδρες, καὶ προχωροῦντες κ.τ.λ.

<sup>9</sup> ῥητορείων ὡς τοῦ θεοῦ ὑποθεμένου.

spirit<sup>1</sup> that did not give a leap at such a signal, and a very timorous one that continued to have any doubt of success<sup>2</sup>.

## EXERCISE 92.

To appropriate<sup>3</sup> the eagles as fellow-countrymen was to make imaginary allies of the forces of nature; the Roman Empire and its military fortunes, and along with those the prospects of those individual Roman legionaries now fording a river in Germany, looked altogether greater and more hopeful. It is<sup>4</sup> a kind of illusion easy to produce. A particular shape<sup>5</sup> of cloud, the appearance of a particular star, the holiday of some particular saint, anything<sup>6</sup> in short to remind the combatants of patriotic legends or old successes, may be enough to change the issue<sup>7</sup> of a pitched battle; for it gives to the one party a feeling that Right<sup>8</sup> and the larger interests are with them.

<sup>1</sup> Say 'He would be very dull in soul.'      <sup>2</sup> Introd. II (g).

<sup>3</sup> Say 'Claiming (*προσποιούμενος*) the eagles, &c., he made as it were (*ἐπήγετο δὴ ὡς εἰπεῖν*) as allies the forces of nature (*τὰ τῆς φύσεως*), so that, to the Roman Empire &c., greater glory, and to each of the legionaries &c., greater hopes seemed now added.'

<sup>4</sup> Say 'Nor is it difficult to put (*ἐμποιῆσαι*) such things into men's minds.'

<sup>5</sup> Say 'A cloud of such shape.'

<sup>6</sup> ἢ ἄλλο τι οἶον, with inf.

<sup>7</sup> τὰ τῆς μάχης.

<sup>8</sup> Say 'Justice and the other gods are allies' (*συναγωνίζεσθαι*).

## EXERCISE 93.

How shall the dead arise, is no question of my faith<sup>1</sup>; to believe only possibilities<sup>2</sup> is not faith<sup>3</sup>, but mere philosophy. Many things are true in divinity<sup>4</sup> which are neither inducible<sup>5</sup> by reason nor confirmable by sense<sup>6</sup>; and many things in philosophy confirmable by sense yet not inducible by reason. Thus it is impossible, by any solid<sup>6</sup> or demonstrative reasons, to persuade a man to believe the conversion of the needle<sup>7</sup> to the north; though this is possible and true, and easily credible upon a single experiment<sup>8</sup> unto the sense.

## EXERCISE 94.

Tragedy, as it was anciently composed, hath ever been held the gravest, moralest, and most profitable of all other poems: therefore said by Aristotle to be of power by raising<sup>9</sup> pity and fear or terror, to purge<sup>10</sup> the mind of those and such

<sup>1</sup> Say 'I believe that the dead shall arise, but do not ask how they shall arise.'

<sup>2</sup> τὰ ἐνδεχόμενα.

<sup>3</sup> Introd. II (c).

<sup>4</sup> τῆς θεολογίας.

<sup>5</sup> 'Which we can prove neither by reasoning (συλλογισμός) nor by sense': (or use συλλογίζεσθαι and αἰσθάνεσθαι).

<sup>6</sup> βέβαιος καὶ σαφὴς λογισμός.

<sup>7</sup> ἡ Μαγνήτης βελόνη.

<sup>8</sup> Introd. II (d).

<sup>9</sup> δῖά.

<sup>10</sup> περαίνειν καθαίρειν.

like passions; that is, to temper and reduce them to just measure with a kind of delight, stirred up<sup>1</sup> by reading or seeing those passions well imitated. Nor is nature wanting in her own effects to make good<sup>2</sup> his assertion, for so in physic things of melancholic hue and quality are used against melancholy<sup>3</sup>, sour against sour<sup>4</sup>, salt to remove salt humours<sup>5</sup>.

## EXERCISE 95.

I have now set forth, though perhaps at too great length, all the institutions of the Persians, their change of polity, and all that seemed necessary to be told of Chosroes and his family; matters that do not distinctly belong<sup>6</sup> to the previous narrative, yet they will not perhaps seem superfluous or unprofitable even, but rather as uniting pleasure<sup>7</sup> with profit. For I deem it important to have a blending of the Muses and Graces, as the saying is<sup>8</sup>, yet I am distracted by other cares, and the writing of history becomes a mere bye-work. For when I should be reading at my leisure the learned ancients<sup>9</sup> to use them as models, I am annoyed by trouble-

<sup>1</sup> γένεσθαι ἐκ.<sup>2</sup> δοκιμάζειν or βεβαιοῦν.<sup>3</sup> οἱ μελαγχολικοί.<sup>4</sup> οἱ πικρόχολοι.<sup>5</sup> οἱ ἀλμώδεις and say 'are cured by (θεραπεύειν) drugs,' &c.<sup>6</sup> ἔχεσθαι with gen.<sup>7</sup> Introd. II (c, 1): τὸ θέλγον.<sup>8</sup> φασί.<sup>9</sup> οἱ πάλαι σοφοί.

some clients<sup>1</sup>, and more annoyed if I have no troublesome clients, as they are necessary to my earning a livelihood.

### EXERCISE 96.

I will not however give in<sup>2</sup>, or stop on the road whither my tastes<sup>3</sup> lead me, even should any one be indignant with me for aiming too high<sup>4</sup> and beginning, as the proverb says<sup>5</sup>, to practise the potter's art on a wine-jar. For even if my writings should be accounted mere abortive efforts<sup>6</sup> or the creations<sup>7</sup> of a mind distracted with care, I may at least give pleasure to myself, as is the way of unmusical<sup>8</sup> singers. But now, lest I should be thought to be falling into bad taste<sup>9</sup> by my lengthy digressions and parentheses, I return to the point from which I started.

### EXERCISE 97.

*For Oratio Obliqua.*

The Emperor has issued a proclamation<sup>10</sup> to his people in which he expresses his conviction<sup>10</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Omit 'clients.'

<sup>2</sup> ἀνιέναι τὸ ἐμὸν.

<sup>3</sup> ὁ ἔρως.

<sup>4</sup> ὥς ὑπερτέρων ἐφιέμενος.

<sup>5</sup> τὸ λεγόμενον.

<sup>6</sup> ἀνεμιαῖος.

<sup>7</sup> κνήματα.

<sup>8</sup> οἱ ἀμουσότατοι.

<sup>9</sup> ἀπειροκαλία.

<sup>10</sup> 'Has declared by means of a proclamation that he is convinced.'

that the peace just concluded with China<sup>1</sup> will promote the national prosperity<sup>2</sup>. His object<sup>3</sup> ever since he ascended the throne<sup>4</sup> has, he says, been to preserve peace to the lasting advantage<sup>5</sup> of his beloved country. His Majesty repeats that it was with sincere regret<sup>6</sup> that he was compelled to sever diplomatic relations<sup>7</sup> with China<sup>1</sup>, whose conduct<sup>8</sup>, however, left<sup>9</sup> him no choice consistent with the maintenance of the honour<sup>9</sup> of Japan<sup>1</sup>. The Emperor recalls with profound satisfaction<sup>10</sup> that from the first all his Ministers, in concert with the Army<sup>1</sup> and Navy and both Houses of the Diet, had done everything in their power to further the objects which he had in view.

## EXERCISE 98.

*For Oratio Obliqua.*

Nothing in fact was left undone at home<sup>11</sup> to elaborate the plans of action<sup>12</sup> or to supply funds for the perfecting of the national defence<sup>13</sup>,

<sup>1</sup> Introd. III.<sup>2</sup> Introd. II (i) (adj.).<sup>3</sup> ζῆτεῖν οὐδὲν ἄλλο ἢ κ.τ.λ.<sup>4</sup> 'Became king.'<sup>5</sup> Introd. II (d).<sup>6</sup> Introd. II (i) or (e).<sup>7</sup> διαλύειν τοὺς περὶ φιλίας συλλόγους, or 'could no longer προσβένεσθαι.'<sup>8</sup> Verb; Introd. II (g): 'who acted in such a way.'<sup>9</sup> Introd. II (d) and (i): 'that had he done otherwise it would have been dishonourable.'<sup>10</sup> Introd. II (g).<sup>11</sup> ἔνδον.<sup>12</sup> Introd. II (b).<sup>13</sup> Introd. II (d): 'that the country might be better defended.'

whilst abroad<sup>1</sup> the expeditionary forces, unmindful alike of the bitter winter-cold and the blazing summer-heat and triumphing over<sup>2</sup> all difficulties and hardships, had carried the standard<sup>3</sup> of Japan everywhere to victory and had earned a reputation<sup>4</sup> for discipline and humanity. His Majesty pays a touching tribute<sup>5</sup> to the earnest loyalty<sup>6</sup> and valour<sup>6</sup> of his soldiers and sailors and thanks them from the bottom of his heart<sup>7</sup>.

## EXERCISE 99.

For if you remain neutral, you will be a prey to the victor, and it will be a pleasure<sup>8</sup> and satisfaction to the vanquished to see you his fellow-sufferer; nor will anybody either defend or receive you, and the reason is, because the conqueror will never understand them to be his friends who would not assist him in his distress<sup>9</sup>; and he that is worsted will not receive you because you neglected to run his fortune<sup>10</sup> with your arms in your hands. As to his state-

<sup>1</sup> ἔξω.<sup>2</sup> περιγίγνεσθαι ὅς οὐδὲ ὑφιέμενοι.<sup>3</sup> Meaning (?).<sup>4</sup> Introd. II (i): ὥστε εὐπειθεῖς τε καὶ ἐπικεικὲς δοκεῖν εἶναι.<sup>5</sup> Introd. II (g): ἐπαινεῖν.<sup>6</sup> Introd. II (i) (adjs.).<sup>7</sup> εἴπερ ποτὲ καὶ νῦν (App. I (a)) ὅς οὐκ ἀπ' ἄκρας φρενός.<sup>8</sup> ἡσθήσεται ἐπὶ ὑμῖν ταῦτά πάσχωσι.<sup>9</sup> Introd. II (e).<sup>10</sup> συγκινδυνεύειν.



ment that it is most useful and consistent with your interests not to engage yourselves in our war, there is nothing more contrary and pernicious.

## EXERCISE 100.

My first wish<sup>1</sup> has always been to bring<sup>2</sup> the Greeks to agree amongst themselves. I came here by the invitation<sup>3</sup> of the Greek Government<sup>4</sup>, and I do not think that I ought to abandon Roumelia for<sup>5</sup> the Peloponnesus until that Government shall desire it; and the more so, as this part is exposed<sup>6</sup> in a greater degree to the enemy. Nevertheless, if my presence<sup>7</sup> can really be of any assistance<sup>1</sup> in uniting two or more parties, I am ready to go anywhere, either as a mediator or, if necessary, as a hostage. In these affairs I have neither private<sup>8</sup> views nor private dislike of any individual, but the sincere<sup>9</sup> wish of deserving the name<sup>10</sup> of the friend of your country and of her patriots.

<sup>1</sup> Introd. II (*g*).<sup>2</sup> καταστήσαι εἰς ὁμόνοιαν.<sup>3</sup> Introd. II (*e*).<sup>4</sup> Introd. II (*i*).<sup>5</sup> Say 'leaving R. to come to P.'<sup>6</sup> Use ἐπικρέμασθαι (with enemy as subject) or προκινδυνεύειν.<sup>7</sup> Introd. II (*e*) and III.<sup>8</sup> Use ἴδιος or ἰδίᾳ (or οἰκείος).<sup>9</sup> Use ἀπλῶς.<sup>10</sup> 'To be named'; Introd. II (*f*).



## APPENDIX.

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### I. SOME IDIOMS.

(a)

ὁ μὲν—ὁ δέ.	The one—the other.
οἱ μὲν—οἱ δέ.	Some—others.
ἔστιν οἷ, ἔστιν οὗς, κ.τ.λ.	Some.
ἔστιν ὅπου, ἔστιν οὐ.	Somewhere.
ἔστιν ὅπως.	It is possible that.
λόγῳ μὲν—ἔργῳ δέ.	Nominally—actually.
οὐδεὶς Ἑλλήνων.	No Greek.
ἐν τοῖς πρῶτος.	Foremost (lit. first among them).
δις τοῦ ἔτους.	Twice a year.
ὁ Εὐφράτης ποταμός.	The (river) Euphrates.
μετὰ τὴν ἐν Κορωνείᾳ μάχην.	After the battle of Coronea.
ὑστερος ἀφίκετο.	He arrived too late.
τριταῖος, τεταρταῖος ἀφίκετο.	He arrived in three, four days.
Τιμόθεος ἑβδόμος αὐτοῖς.	Timotheus and six others.
ἡ ναὺς ἀπώλετο αὐτοῖς ἀνδράσιν.	The ship sank, men and all.
ὥς εἶχον τάχους.	With all speed.
ὥς τάχιστα.	As quickly as possible.
ὅσοι πλείστοι.	As many as possible.

καλλίστη τῶν θυγατέρων.

δυνατώτερος ἐαυτοῦ.  
μεῖζον ἢ κατὰ δάκρυα.  
μεῖζον ἢ κατ' ἀνθρώπων.  
πυώτερος ἢ ὥστε τρέχειν.

Fairer than her daughters.

More powerful than ever.  
Too great for tears.  
Superhuman in size.  
Too fat to run.

εἴπερ τινὲς (καὶ) ἄλλοι ἄξιοι  
νομίζομεν εἶναι.

εἴ τις (καὶ) ἄλλος σοφός  
(σοφώτατος) ἐστὶ Σωκράτης.  
εἴπερ ποτὲ καὶ νῦν ἐπὶ ἤλθεν  
ἀσφαλῶς.

πάντων εἰς ἀνὴρ τῶν μεγίστων  
αἴτιος κακῶν.

σὺ τοιοῦτος ὢν.

(δ) οἷος σὺ ἀνὴρ (declined  
all in agreement).

οὐδεὶς ὅστις (declined all  
in agreement).

We think we have more  
right than any one else.

Socrates is wiser than all  
others.

He attacked with greater  
safety than ever before.

In his single person he  
is the cause of the greatest  
evils.

Such a man as you.

Such a man as you.

There is no one who—

(b)

οὐκ ἔαν.

οὐχ ἥκιστα.

οὐκ ὀλίγοι.

οὐ φησι.

οὐ διὰ μακροῦ.

To forbid.

Especially.

Many.

He denies, he says—not.

After a short while.

ἀποθανεῖν ὑπὸ τινος.  
φεύγειν.

κατελθεῖν.

κατα-, εἰς, -πίπτειν.

κείσθαι.

εὖ διακείσθαι.

εὖ πάσχειν.

To be killed by some one.  
To be banished, to be  
indicted.

To be brought back from  
exile.

To be thrown down, into.

To be laid down.

To be well disposed.

To be treated well.

καταστήναι. }	To be established, set up.
καθεστήκηναι. }	To be expelled.
ἀναστήναι.	To be born.
φῖναι.	To be by nature, to be.
πεφυκέναι.	

οἶδα ἐκείνους οἵτινες εἰσίν.	I know who they are.
οὐκ ἐδέξαντο ἡμᾶς ἀλλ' ἔφευγον.	They fled without awaiting us.
θαυμάζω ὑμῶν εἰ μὴ βοηθήσετε.	I wonder that you do not intend to help.
πῶς ἔχεις; εὖ ἔχω.	How are you? I am well.
οὕτως ἔχει. καλῶς ἔχει.	It is so. It is well.

## (c)

ὥς εἰπεῖν.	So to speak.
ὥς συνελόντι εἰπεῖν.	To be brief.
ἐκὼν εἶναι.	Willingly.
οἷός τε ἐστὶν ἀκοῦειν.	He is able to hear.
εἰ μὴ ἐφ' ᾧ τε ἀπιέναι.	Except on condition of his departure.
αἰρεθέντες ἐφ' ᾧ τε οἱ ὥστε συγγράψαι νόμους (οἱ συγγράψουσιν).	Chosen for drawing up laws.
ἦν δ' οὗτος οἷος μὴδὲν ἡδεσθαι ἐπαινοίμενος.	He was not a man to be gratified by laudation.
τὸ ἐπ' ἐκείνοις εἶναι.	As far as they are concerned.
ἔφασαν αὐτοὶ στρατηγεῖν οὐκ Ἀλκιβιάδην.	They said they, not Alcibiades, were in command.

δέον, ἐξόν.	Though }	we ought, can.
	When }	
ἀδύνατον ὄν.	Though }	it is impossible.
	When }	

## (d)

ἔλαθεν ἀπελθων. }	He departed unobserved.
ἀπὸ λείε λαθών. }	You are a slave without
δουλεύων λέληθας.	knowing it.
ἔτυχον στρατευόμενοι.	They were engaged just
τελευτῶν ἀπώχετο.	then in an expedition.
φαίνεται πονεῖν.	At last he went off.
	He is apparently hard-
φαίνεται πονῶν.	pressed.
	He is evidently hard-
δῆλος εἰ ἀναδυνόμενος.	pressed.
	You are evidently shirk-
δίκαιοι εἰσιν ἀπιστότατοι	ing.
εἶναι.	They are rightly very
ἔφθασεν ὑπερβὰς τὸ σταύ-	distrustful.
ρωμα.	He was the first to cross
οὐκ ἂν φθάνοιτε ἀπαλλα-	the stockade.
γέντες.	Make haste and be off, or
ἡδομαι ἐπὶ τῷ στρατηγῷ	You can't be too quick, &c.
εὐτυχοῖντι.	I rejoice at the com-
καὶ ἐκείνῳ βουλομένῳ ταῦτ'	mander's good-fortune.
εἶστί.	This meets with his ap-
τί ποῖων οὐ λέγων ὑμῶν	proval too.
πέισω;	How shall I persuade
ἀπώχετο λαβών—	you?
τί παθών }	He went off with—
τί μαθών }	What induced you—
ἔτη εἴκοσι γεγρονῶς.	Twenty years old.

## (e)

βούλει μένωμεν;	Shall we stay?
χωροίης ἂν εἴσω.	Please go in.
βουλοίμην ἂν.	I should like. I wish.
ἡδέως ἂν ἀκούσαιμι.	I should like to hear.
πῶς ἂν ἀπολοίμην;	May I perish!
μὴ γένοιτο.	May that never be!

(εἴθε) ἀφίκοιτο Ορέστης.	O that Orestes would arrive!
εἴθε οἱ εἰ παρῆν' Ορέστης.	O that Orestes were here
εἴθε οἱ εἰ ὠφέλεν ἀφι- κέσθαι.	now! or O that he had arrived!
μὴ γράφῃ τὴν ἐπιστολήν.	Don't go on writing the letter.
μὴ γράψῃ τὴν ἐπιστολήν.	Don't get the letter written.
(ἴρ') οὐκ αἰσχρὸν ἔσται;	Will it not be disgraceful?
(ἄρα) μὴ αἰσχρὸν ἔσται;	Will it be disgraceful?
οὐ μὴ ταῦτα μνημονεύσεις;	Will you not forbear to mention these matters?
οὐ μὴ ἐσβάλωσιν.	They certainly won't invade.
οὐ μὴ δυνήσεται εὑρεῖν.	He certainly will not be able to find.
[ἴρα] ὅπως (μὴ) ποιήσετε ὁ πολλάκις ὑμᾶς ἔβλαψεν.	Mind you do (not) what has often been detrimental to you.
[ὅρα] ὅπως μὴ ᾗ τοῦτο.	Perhaps this may be.

## II. SOME PARTICLES.

### (a) *Particles of connexion.*

δέ = 'Now,' 'and'; is used in nearly every sentence in prose that has no other connexion. The *Anabasis* begins thus: μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα.

μὲν-δέ; Used to balance or contrast, when co-ordinate, one sentence or part of a sentence with another: e. g. πάλαι μὲν ἀθλητῆς καὶ πολυνίκης, νῦν δὲ ἡδὴ ἐπὶ γήρῳς ἔξαθλος ὤν.

In English this may very often be rendered (when you come to the δέ), by 'whilst,' or 'whereas': in Latin by 'autem.'

Thucydides' favourite antithesis is λόγῳ μὲν—ἔργῳ δέ.

δή emphasizes a single word, as νῦν δή =

‘Now at once’ } ; πῶς δή ; = How, pray ?  
 ‘Just now’ }

Or a sentence ; and may be rendered ‘accordingly.’ It is often used with ironical force, = ‘of course,’ or sometimes can be rendered only by note of exclamation, or a shrug of the shoulders—e.g. κατὰ χρησμόν δὴ τινά. ‘According to some oracle!’

οὖν (orig. = ‘in fact’) = ‘therefore’ ; resumes or sums up a train of thought ; so is used in inference.

τοίνυν = ‘therefore,’ ‘so you see’ ; the consequence of previous narrative.

Other particles of inference are τοιγάρ, τοιγαροῦν, ἄρα.

ἀλλὰ = ‘but’ ; is used in strong contrast, or to introduce an objection, or mark a sudden change of tone.

γάρ = ‘for’ ; gives reason. It generally introduces the reason after the action is described, but sometimes before. It is often used in Greek where we do not mark the reason ; e.g. in piece 8, ‘these would show who he was’ = οὕτως γὰρ ἐπιδείξιν οἷσιν ἐστίν.

ἀλλὰ γάρ ; Used for stopping the narrative and giving a reason for stopping it : ‘enough ! for.’

### (b) Notice also

ἦ μὴν. To make a strong asseveration ; e.g. ὥμοσαν ἦ μὴν ἐμπεδώσειν τὰς σπονδάς, ‘they swore that in very truth they would,’ &c.

δή που = ‘I preſume,’ ‘no doubt’ ; nearly always ironical.

δῆτα = ‘indeed’ ; generally in questions and answers. τί δῆτα ; πῶς δῆτα ; ‘What, pray ?’ ‘How, pray ?’

μὲν οὖν is used chiefly in answers ; like ‘immo vero,’ e.g. πανὺ μὲν οὖν, παντελῶς μὲν οὖν, correcting affirmatively.

Or like ‘immo,’ alone, correcting negatively, = ‘nay rather’ ; e.g. ἡμᾶς σὺ δειλοὺς τῇδε θῆμέρα φανείς ; ‘Will you



make us on this day seem cowards?' *ἄνδρας μὲν οὖν Ἑλλησι πᾶσιν ἐνδίκους*. 'Nay, but men true and just in the eyes of all Greeks.'

*τοί* = 'verily,' 'look you,' 'let me tell you'; original dative of *τοῦ* (*οὐ*).

*καίτοι* = 'and yet'; slightly corrective and introduces a parenthesis.

*καίτοι τί φωνῶ*; 'Yet, what shall I say?' *καίτοι καὶ τοῖτο*. 'Yet, consider this too.'

*μέντοι* = 'However,' 'nevertheless'; a stronger correction.

*οὐ μέντοι μὰ Δία οὕτω πράττειν*.

*ὁμως* = 'All the same,' 'nevertheless'; is correlative to 'although': and may be used with sentences or single words.

*κεὶ στένεις ὁμως λέξον*. 'Speak, though with moans.'

*αὖ* = 'On the other hand'; even with *μέν* and *δέ*.

*πολλὰ μὲν τάλαινα πολλὰ δ' αὖ σοφῇ*. 'Unhappy in much, yet on the other side wise in much.'

*περ* = 'Verily,' 'in fact'; in verse, specially with concessive participles. In prose, joined to *εἰ*, *ἐπεὶ*, *καί*, *ὅς* and other relatives.

*ἄρα*. Originally marked close connexion, 'then'; afterwards = 'therefore,' 'after all.'

e.g. *μάτην ἄρ' ἤκομεν*. 'So we have come in vain.'

*ἄρα*. Stronger form of *ἄρα*, chiefly in questions—

*ἄρα μή*; = 'num vero?' *ἄρ' οὐ*; = 'nonne vero?'

*γε* = 'at least'; emphasizes preceding word. *ἐμοί γε*. In dialogue may often be rendered by 'yes'; e.g. *πάνν γε*, 'yes, certainly.'

*ἄν*, (1) with relatives and conjunctions, gives indef. force. Also with final *ὥς* and *ὅπως*. (Subjunct. only.)

(2) in apodosis; with aor. and impf. indic. and with opt. (and with infin. and partic. as oblique of these).

(3) in iterative sentences; e.g. *αὐτοὺς ἂν ἔπαιεν οἱ ἔπαισεν*.

*Notice, too, for dialogues*

μάλιστα. 'Certainly,' 'by all means.'  
 φαίνεται. 'It seems so,' 'certainly.'  
 κινδυνεύει. 'It is likely,' 'perhaps.'  
 πῶς γάρ οὐ; 'Why not?' 'of course.'  
 οὐδαμῶς. 'Not at all.'  
 ἤκιστα γε. 'By no means.'  
 παντάπασί γε. 'By all means.'  
 τί μὴν; 'Of course,' 'no doubt.'  
 ναί. 'Yes.'  
 οὐ δῆτα. 'No, indeed.'

*(c) Special Particles with Participles.*

1. Participles equivalent to temporal clauses (when, while, after)—

ἄμα φεύγοντες. 'Whilst they were fleeing.'  
 μεταξὺ δειπνούντες. 'When they were dining.'  
 εὐθὺς ἀφικόμενοι. 'Immediately after they came.'

(Negative οὐ.)

2. Participles equivalent to causal clauses (as, because, since) and to final clauses (if future part.)—

ἄτε (or οἶα) φεύγοντες. 'Inasmuch as they were fleeing.'  
 ὥς ἐκπλεύσομενοι. 'To sail out.'

3. Participles equivalent to a comparative clause (as though),—especially with the future,—

ὥς δεξόμενοι. 'As though they intended to receive.'  
 ὥσπερ πεινῶντες. 'As though they were hungry.'

(Negative οὐ.)

4. Participles equivalent to concessive clauses (though)—

καίπερ (or καί alone) φεύγοντες. 'Though they fled.'

(Negative οὐ.)

5. Participles equivalent to conditional clauses (if).  
No particle.

(Negative μή.)

### III. SUMMARY OF RULES OF ORATIO OBLIQUA.

(a) Always KEEP THE TENSE of the OR. RECTA. Think first what the Recta is in English. (This will be especially helpful in dealing with 'would'.)

(b) 1. The PRINCIPAL VERES of the Obliqua are rendered—

by the infinitive after 'verba declarandi.'

by the participle after 'verba sentiendi.'

2. Or by a *ὥς* or *ὅτι* clause.

(c) These *ὥς* or *ὅτι* clauses, and all dependent clauses—

1. In HISTORIC TIME, have their finite verb in the OPTATIVE.

2. Or may graphically keep mood of Recta.

3. In PRIMARY TIME, keep the Mood of the Recta always.

(d) To Oblique Interrogative Clauses, rule (c) applies. Also—

1. Use the dependent interrogatives, *ὅστις*, *ὁπόσος*, *ὁποῖος*, &c.

2. Or the ordinary forms, *τίς*, *πόσος*, *ποῖος*, &c.

3. The forms *ὥς*, *ὅσος*, *οἷος*, *ἥλικος* are used in oblique exclamations, and closely resemble dependent interrogatives.

(e) Oblique Imperative Clauses may be formed—

1. By the infinitive after *κελεύειν* or *δεῖν*.

2. Or by *εἶναι* with the verbal in *-τέος*.

Note i. The negative of the Recta is the negative of the Obliqua.

Note ii. Imperfect and pluperfect indic. of the Recta should be kept in (c).

Note iii. Aorist indic. in dependent clauses is usually kept, to avoid ambiguity. (See Goodwin.)

## ATTIC PROSE.

## CHIEF PARTS OF SOME VERBS.

Present.	Future Act. or Mid.	Aorist 1st and 2nd (A. or M.)	Perfect Active.	Perfect (M. or P.)	Aorist Passive.	Remarks.
ἄγω αἰδύμαι	ἄξω αἰδέσομαι	ἤγαγον ἠδεάμην	ἤχα	ἤγμαι ἠδεσμαι	ἤχθην ἠδέσθην	Deponent throughout. In mid. often = choose.
ἄδω αἶψά	ἄσομαι αἰρήσω	ἤσα εἶλον	ἤρηκα	ἤρημαι	ἤσθην ἠρέσθην	
αἰσθάνομαι	αἰσθήσομαι	ἤσθημι	ἤσθηκα	ἤσθημαι	ἤσθησθην	
αἰσώω	αἰσώσομαι	ἤκωσα	ἤκωσα	ἤκωμαι	ἤκωσθην	
ἀμαρτάνω	ἀμαρτήσομαι	ἤμαρτον	ἤμαρτηκα	ἤμαρτημαι	ἤμαρτησθην	
ἀμφιέννυμι	ἀμφύω	ἠμφίεσα	ἠμφίεσα	ἠμφίεσμαι	ἠμφίεσθην	ἀνῆλθον } ἀνῆλθον }
ἀναλίσκω	ἀναλώσω	ἀνέλωσα	ἀνέλωκα	ἀνέλωμαι	ἀνέλωσθην	
ἀνείργω	ἀνείξω	ἀνέωξα	ἀνέωχα	ἀνέωγμαι	ἀνέωχθην	
ἀνείργω	ἀνείξω	ἠνείξα (Xen.)				

ἀποδιδυμι	ἀποδῶ	ἀποδῶλεσα	ἀπολώλεκα ἀπώλωλα (2nd)		ἀπωλόμην ᾤθην	2nd perf. = I am undone.
ἄπτω ἀρέσχω ἀνέξω ἄχθομαι	ἄψω ἀψομαι } ἀρέσω ἀνέξω ἀχθεσομαι	ἤψα ἤψαμην ἤρεσα ἤξιστα	ἤξεκα	ἤξιμαι ἤξημαι	ἤξισθην ἤχθεσθην	Passive throughout. Fut. act. and 1st aor. are transitive.
βαίνο	βῆσω -βήσομαι	ἔβησα ἔβην (βῆθι, βῶ, βαιην, βάς) ἔβαλον ἔβλαψα	βέβηκα (βεβώς, partic.) βέβηκα βέβλαψα	βέβημαι βέβλαμμαι	ἐβλήθην ἐβλάσθην ἐβλάμην ἐβουλήθην	Deponent throughout. Deponent throughout.
βιάλλω βιάπτω βλέπω βούλωμαι γίνομαι	βολῶ βλάψω βλέψομαι βουλώσομαι γενήσομαι	ἔβλεψα ἐγενόμην	γέγονα (part. also γενώς) ἔγνωκα	βεβούλημαι γενένημαι ἔγνωσμαι	ἐγνώσθην	Aor. act. = Form an ἀνιολ.
γινώσκω δεῖ	γνώσομαι δείσει	ἔγνων (γνώθι, γνώ, γνώη, γνώναι, γνούς) ἐδείσε				

Present.	Future Act. or Mid.	Aorist 1st and 2nd (A. or M.)	Perfect Active.	Perfect (M. or P.)	Aorist Passive.	Remarks
[δείδω δείκνυμι δέομαι]	δείσομαι δειξέω δειγνύομαι	ἔδεισα ἔδειξα	δέδοκα } δέδια 1 } δεδειχα	δέδεγμαι δεδειγμαι	ἐδείχθην ἐδείχην	Perf. = I fear.
δέχομαι διδάσκω -διδάσκω	δέξομαι διδάξω -διδάσκω	ἔδεξιμην ἐδίδαξα ἔδραν (δράβη, δράω, δράν, δράναι, δράς) ἔδωκα [ἔδων] ἔδωξα	δεδίδαχα -δεδιρακα	δέδεγμαι δεδιωγμαι	ἐδέχθην ἐδιδαχθην	Deponent throughout.
δίδωμι δοκῶ δύναμαι	δώσω δόξω δυνήσομαι	ἔδυσα ἔδυν ἤλασα ἔλκυσα	δέδωκα	δέδομαι δέδογμαι δέδυνμαι	ἐδόθην ἐδότην ἠδότην ἠδότην	Deponent throughout. Fut. & 1st aor. are causal.
δύω ἐλαύνω ἐλκω	δίω ἐλώ ἐλξω	ἔδυσα ἔδυν ἤλασα ἔλκυσα	δέδωκα	δέδομαι ἐλήλαμαι ἐλκυσμαι	ἠλάσθην ἐλάκυσθην (Hdt.)	Imperf. causal, pf. with αἰσα Transitive.
ἐνδύω	ἐνδύσω	ἐνέδυσα				

1 (δέδιθι, δεύω, δεδιέναι, δεδιώς.)

1st transitive and middle.							
ἐνδύω ἐνδομαι	{	ἐνδύομαι	{	ἐνδυσάμεν } ἐνέδυν (-διδι, -δύω, -δύην & -δύην, -δύει, -δύει)	ἐνδεδυκα		1st transitive and middle.
[εἶκω]		εἶξω			{	εἶκα (Inf. ἐο- κέναι & εἰκέναι Part. εἰκώς & εἰκέκα	Impf. εἰσάμην.
ἐπαυῶ ἐπομαι	{	ἐπαυέσσω ἐπαυέσσομαι	{	ἐπήμεσα ἐσπόμην (Inf. σπέσθαι)	ἐπήμεκα	ἐπήμεμαι	ἐπήμεθην
ἐρρομαι ἐρρομαι ἐσθίω ἐσθίω ἐσθίω	{	ἐρρόμαι εἶμι ἐδομαι ἐννέσω	{	ἐρρόμαι ἐλθόν ἐφασγον ἐννέω ἐννέω (σπέν, σπέν)	ἐλθόν ἐδιδόκα ἐννέω ἐσθίκα	{ ἐδιδέσμαι ἐννέμαι ἐσθίμαι	{ ἐννέθην ἐσθίθην
ἐχω	{	ἐξέω σχήσω	{	ἐσχών σχές, σχώ, (σπέν, σπέν)	ἐσχέκα	ἐσχέμαι	Pres. & Impf. contraction ἐν η for α.
ζῶ	{	ζίσσω βιώσσομαι	{	ζέω βίω	{ ζέκα βέβηκα	ζέωμαι	{ ζέειθην ζέειθην
ζέω	{	ζέω	{	ζέω	ζέω	ζέω	





καίω } καίω κιδῶ κείμαι κλείω } κλήω } κλῖω κλῖω	καίω κιδῶ κείσθαι κλείω κλίσσω κλινῶ	ἔκαυσα ἐκάλεσα ἔκλεισα } ἐκλίσσα } ἔκλινα	κέκαυκα κέκλεκα κέκλεικα } κέκλιστα } κέκλινα	κέκαυμαι κέκλημαι κέκλειμαι } κέκλισμαι } κέκλιμαι	ἐκάψην ἐκλήψην ἐκλείψην } ἐκλίσψην } ἐκλίψην ἐκλίψην ἐκλίψην	e η form in best A Generally ἀποκτείνω. Mid. = forget. + Choose only. Say only.
κρίνω κτείνω λαγνύνω λαγνύω λέγω, pick (compounded) λέγω, say (as other but also has) λείπω μαθύνω μύγωμαι μύγωμαι μέλει μέλλω μένω	κρίνω κτείνω λαγνύω λαγνύω λέγω ἐρώ λείπω μαθίσσομαι μαχούμαι μύγωμαι μύγωμαι μέλλω μέλλω μένω	ἔκρινα ἐκτεῖνα ἐλαβον ἐλαβον ἐλεξα ἔπαυ ἔπαυ ἔμαχον ἐμαχούμαι ἐμύγωμαι ἐμύγωμαι ἐμέλλω ἐμέλλω ἐμένω	κέκρικα -έκτονα ἐλάβον ἐλάβον ἐλοχα εἶπα εἶπα λελοιπα μεμάθηκα μεμέληκα μεμέληκα μεμέληκα μεμέληκα μεμέληκα	κέκριμαι τέθηκα ἐλαβμαι ἐλαβμαι ἐλεγκμαι } ἐλεγκμαι } ἐλεγκμαι	ἐκρίψην ἐκρίψην ἐκρίψην ἐκρίψην ἐκρίψην ἐκρίψην ἐκρίψην	

Present.	Future Act. or Midl.	Aorist 1st and 2nd (A. or M.)	Perfect Active.	Perfect (M. or P.)	Aorist Passive.	Remarks.
μῖγνμι ἀνα } -μιμ- ὑπο } ρήσκω νέμω (οἶδι)	μῖξω -μῆσσω νέμω νέσσομαι εἰσσομαι	ἔμξα -έμνησα ἔνεμα ἔνευσσα	νενέμκη νένευκα οἶδα (ἴσθι, εἰδῶ, εἰδείην, εἰδέηναι, εἰδῶς)	μέμνημαι μέμνημαι νενένημαι	ἐμχθην } ἐμχην } ἐμνήσθην ἐνεμήθην	Perf. = I re- member.  Plpf. ἤδη.  Deponent throughout.
οἶμαι οἶχμαι οἶνῶ	οἶσομαι οἶχίσομαι οἶψομαι	εἶδον	έώρακα } έώρακα } (οἶδα = I know)	έώραμαι } έώραμαι } ώρμαι	ώρίθην  ώφθην	}  }
πίσχω πείθω	πίσσομαι πείσσω	ἔπειθον ἔπεικα ἔπειπα	πέπονθα πέπεκα πέποιθα	πέπεσμαι	ἐπέισθην	2nd perf. = I trust.

πεινώ	πεινίσσω	ἐπειύρσα	πεπειύρηκα			Contracts in present & imperf. in η for α.
πέμψω πέμψομαι πίμπλημι πίβω πισφράσκω	πέμψω πήρσομαι πλήρω πίομαι ἀποδώσομαι	ἐπέμψα ἐπείμην ἐπλήσα ἔπειον ἀπεδώμην	πέπεμψα πέπλησα πέπεσσα πέπρηκα	πέπεμμαι πέπλησμαι πέπεσμαι πέπρημαι	ἐπέμψθην ἐπλήσθην ἐπέμθην ἐπρήθην	πωλῶ usual present.
πίπτω	πεσθῶμαι	ἔπεσον	πέπτωκα (ἤματ., πεπ- τός)	πέπλευμαι πέπληγμαι	ἐπλεύσθην ἐπλήγην -επλάγην	Perf. fut. & 1st aor. also from πείω & τίπτω.
πλέω πλήσσω	πλεύσομαι -πλήξω	ἔπλευσα -ἐπλήξα ἐπλάξα	πέπλευκα πέπληγα			
πνέω πνυθάνομαι ρέω	πνέσομαι πνύσομαι ρύξω	ἔπνευσα ἐπνυθόμην ἔρρευσα	πέπνευκα ἐπρύνκα ἐρρωγα	πέπνυσμαι -ἐρρυγμαι (Hdt.) ἔρρωμαι	ἐρρύνθην ἐρράγην ἐρρώσθην	2nd aor. pass. inact. sense. 2nd perf. in pass. sense. Perf. pass. = I am strong.
ρίγνυμι ρίωνυμι	ρίξω	ἔρρηξα ἔρρωσα				
σκεδάννυμι	σκεδῶ	ἐσκεδάμισα		ἐσκεδάσμαι	ἐσκεδάσθην	

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Future Act. or Mid.</i>	<i>Aorist 1st and 2nd (A. or M.)</i>	<i>Perfect Active.</i>	<i>Perfect (M. or P.)</i>	<i>Aorist Passive.</i>	<i>Remarks.</i>
ἀγορεύμαι σπῶ στύρνυμι στρώνυμι στρέφω τείνω τελῶ τεμνω τίθημι	σκέψομαι σπύσω στορέω στρέψω τενῶ τελῶ τεμῶ θίγω	ἐσκεψάμην ἐσπύσα ἐστόρεα ἐστρεψα ἐτενω ἐτέλεσα ἐτεμον ἐθήκα -έθην	ἔσπῳκα  τέτωκα τετέλεκα τέτωκα τέθεικα τέθηκα (inscr.) τέτωκα	ἔσκαμαι ἔσπασμαι ἔστρωμαι ἔστραμαι τέτιμαι τετέλεσμαι τέτιμαι τέθειμαι  τέτισμαι τέτρωμαι τέτραμαι τέθρωμαι δεδράμηναι	ἐσπιάσθην ἐστρώσθην  ἐστράφην ἐτάθην ἐτελέσθην ἐτρίβην ἐτέβην  ἐτίσθην or ἐτείσθην ἐτρώσθην ἐτρέφθην ἐτρίπην ἐθρέφθην ἐτρίβην	For pass. κεί- μαι is used.  Spelling -ει fr. inscr.
τίνω τινρώσκω τρέπω τρέφω τρέχω τυγχάνω ὑπασχυνάμαι	τίσω or τείσω τρώσω τρέψω θρέψω δραμίσυμαι τείξυμαι ὑποσχίσσομαι	ἔτισα or έτισα ἔτρωσα ἔτρεψα ἔθρεψα ἔδραμον ἔτυχον	τέτωκα τέτρωκα τέτραφα τέτρωκα τέτρωκα δεδράμηναι τετύχηκα τετεύχηκα	τέτισμαι τέτρωμαι τέτραμαι τέθρωμαι δεδράμηναι ὑπέσχημαι		

[illegible]

RULE FOR FIRST AORIST OF LIQUID<sup>c</sup> STEMS.

1. -ἄλ, -ᾶν, -ᾶμ, ᾶρ have 1st aorist in η<sup>1</sup> e. g. ῥιμαίνω, ἐσήμῃνα.
2.  $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{-ιαῖλ, -ιαῖν, -ιαῖρ} \\ \text{-ραῖτ, -ραῖν, -ραῖρ} \end{array} \right\}$  " " " " α e. g. μαραίνω, ἐμάρᾱμα.
3. -ελ, -εν, -εμ, -ερ " " " " ει e. g. μένω, ἔμεινα.
4. -ῖλ, -ῖν, -ῖρ " " " " ῖ e. g. τίλλω, ἔτιλλα.
5. -ῦλ, -ῦν, -ῦρ " " " " ῦ e. g. σύρω, ἔσυρα.

## TABLE OF CORRELATIVES.

Demonstrative.	Relative.	Interrogative.		Indefinite.	Exclamatory.
		Direct.	Indirect.		
ὅδε, οὗτος	ὅς, ὅστις	τίς ;	ὅστις	τις	
ἐκεῖνος	ὅσπερ		τίς		
τοιούσδε	οἷος	ποῖος ;	ὁποῖος	ποιός	οἷος
τοιούτος	ὁποῖος		ποῖος		
τοσούσδε	ὅσος	πόσος ;	ὁπόσος	ποσός	ὅσος
τοσούτος	ὁπόσος		πόσος		
ἄτερος		πότερος ;	ὁπότερος	ποτερός	
τηλίκος	ἡλίκος	πηλίκος ;	ὁπηλίκος		ἡλίκος
τηλικοῦτος					
οὕτως	ὥς	πῶς ;	ὅπως	πως	ὥς
	ὅπως		πῶς		
τότε	ὅτε	πότε ;	ὁπότε	ποτέ	
	ὁπότε		πότε		
αὐτοῦ	οὗ, οὗπερ,	ποῦ ;	ὅπου	που	
ἐνθάδε	ὅπου		ποῦ		
ἐκεῖ					
δεῦρο	οἷ, οἷπερ,	ποῖ ;	ὅποι	ποι	
ἐκείσε	ὅποι		ποῖ		
ἐνθεν	ὅθεν	πόθεν ;	ὁπόθεν	ποθέν	
ἐκείθεν	ὁπόθεν		πόθεν		

Similarly πῆ, πηνίκα, ποδαπός, κ.τ.λ.

<sup>1</sup> Except κερδαίνω, ἐκέρδᾱνα (due to influence of ρ).

This lengthening of the vowel is perhaps due to the termination -γα for -σα.

## VOCABULARY.

[If any word is not found here, students should think of a synonym or of the meaning in another form, and look for that. The corresponding part of speech is not always given, but sometimes a Greek verb for English substantive and so on. The Greek Lexicon should be always used.

*Hdt.* (for Herodotus in Attic form) and other names are put after a few words to show special authority where needed: absence of name implies good prose authority in general.]

Abbreviate, κατασμικρύνειν  
(Lucian): συντέμνειν.

Abilities, δυνάμεις.

Able, to be, δύνασθαι.

Or use δυνατός, οἷός τε.

Aboard, go, ἐμβαίνειν.

Accident, τύχη.

Or use συμβαίνειν, τυγχάνειν.

Accompany, ἕπεσθαι, ἀκολουθεῖν (with dat.).

Or use a compound with σύν  
(e. g. συμπορεύεσθαι = accompany on march).

Accomplish = Achieve.

Accord, with one, ὁμοῦ, ἅπαντες, σύμπαντες.

Accuse, κατηγορεῖν, κατακαλεῖν, διάκειν with pass. φεύγειν.

Achieve, διαπράττεσθαι, (great

deeds) μεγάλα ἔργα ἀποδείκνυσθαι (*Hdt.*).

Acknowledge, ὁμολογεῖν, συμφάναι.

Acquire, κτήσασθαι (aor. of κτᾶσθαι).

(pass.) περιγενέσθαι, ὑπάρχειν.

Acquit, ἀπολύειν.

Adhere to, ἐμμένειν (with dat.).

Adjudge, κρίνειν.

(Also see Consider.)

Administration, πολιτεύειν, πολιτεία: προεστάναι: τυραννεύειν, τυραννίς.

Admonition. see Advice.

Adorn, καλλωπίζειν (*Plato*), κοσμεῖν.

Adriatic, ὁ Ἰόνιος κόλπος.

- Advance, προίεναι, ἐπιέναι, προκόπτειν.  
 Advantageous, συμφέρειν, σύμφορος (adj.), ὠφελεῖν, ὠφέλιμος (adj.).  
 Adversity, δυστυχεῖν, δυστυχία.  
 Advice, ask, συμβουλευέσθαι with acc.  
 — give, συμβουλεύειν (with dat.), νοθετεῖν.  
 Africa, Λιβύη.  
 Afterwards, μετέπειτα, μετὰ ταῦτα ὕστερον.  
 (A short while after), οὐ διὰ πολλοῦ.  
 Aggrandize self, μέγας αἰξάνειν, μέγας γίγνεσθαι.  
 Aid, βοηθεῖν, ὠφελεῖν, συλλαμβάνειν.  
 Aim at, ἐφίεσθαι (with gen.).  
 Alarmed, see Fear.  
 Alive, take, ζωγρεῖν. (adj.) ζῶς, ζών.  
 Allow, ἐᾶν, περιορᾶν (with partic.), ἐπιτρέπειν.  
 All-together, σύμπας, εἰσάπαν (Hdt.).  
 Ally, σύμμαχος.  
 Alone, μόνος.  
 Altar, βωμός.  
 Ambition, φιλοτιμία.  
 Ambush, ἐνέδρα, ἐνεδρεύειν.  
 Ammunition, τὰ βέλη.  
 Anarchy, year of, ἡ ἀναρχία.  
 Ancestor, πρόγονος.  
 Anchor, weigh, ἀνάγεσθαι.  
 Anciently, ἐν τοῖς παλαιοῖς.  
 Anger, ὀργή.  
 Angry, to be, ὀργίζεσθαι, ἄχθεσθαι, χαλεπαίνειν.  
 Announce, ἀγγέλλειν.  
 Annoyed, see Angry, Vexed.  
 Answer, ἀποκρίνεσθαι, (ἀμείβεσθαι in Hdt.), ὑπολαμβάνειν.  
 Anticipate, φθάνειν.  
 Anxious, to be, κήδεσθαι.  
 Any (sort of), πᾶς, ὅστις ἂν. (where), οἅπου.  
 Are, to, μιμνῆσθαι.  
 Are, πίθηκος.  
 Appeal, προκαλεῖσθαι, ἐπιμνητίζεισθαι.  
 Appear, φαίνεσθαι, ἄγεσθαι εἰς.  
 Appetite, γαστήρ.  
 Apply to = Ask.  
 Appoint, ἐπιτάσσειν.  
 Approach, προσέρχεσθαι.  
 Arise = Rise again.  
 Arm, to, ὀπλίζειν.  
 Armament, στόλος.  
 Armistice, ἐκεχειρία.  
 Armour, τὰ ὅπλα.  
 Army, στράτευμα, στρατός.  
 Array, παρατάσσειν.  
 Arrive, ἀφικνεῖσθαι, ἤκειν.  
 Art, τέχνη.  
 Artifice, δόλος.  
 Ascertain, μανθάνειν, πυνθάνεσθαι.  
 Ashamed, to be, αἰσχύνεσθαι, αἰδεῖσθαι.  
 A-shore, go = Land.  
 Ask (question), ἐρωτᾶν, ἔρεσθαι, (request) αἰτεῖν.  
 Ass, ὄνος.  
 Assembly, ἐκκλησία.  
 Assist, see also Aid, Help.  
 Assure, φάσκειν, δισχυρίζεσθαι.  
 Astonished, to be, θαυμάζειν.  
 Athens, αἱ Ἀθῆναι.  
 Attack, ἐπιτίθεσθαι, ἐφίεσθαι, ἐμβάλλειν, ἐφορμή, ἐφορμᾶν.  
 Attempt, ἐπιχειρεῖν, πειρᾶσθαι.  
 Attendant, θιράπων, ὑπηρέτης, ὀπάων (Hdt.).  
 (in plural: οἱ περί or ἀμφί (with acc.).  
 Author, αἴτιος.



Authority, ἡγεμονία, κράτος.  
 ἡγεμονεύειν, κρατεῖν.  
 Autumn, φθινόπωρον, ὕψωρα.  
 Avenge self, τιτρεῖσθαι.  
 Aversion, ἔχθρᾱ, ἔχθος, μῖσος.  
 Avoid, ἀποστρέφεισθαι, φεύγειν.  
 Awful, φοβερός.  
 Back, turn, τὰ νῶτα δοῦναι or  
 ἐπιτρέπειν, (adv.) ὀπίσω.  
 Bank, ὄχθη, (of sea) ἀκτή.  
 Banquet, συμπόσιον, ἑορτή.  
 Barricade, φράσσειν.  
 Battle, μάχη.  
 (join battle) ἐς μάχην  
 συνιέναι, συμβάλλειν, ἐς  
 χεῖρας ἔλθειν, συμμαχύναι.  
 (on land) πεζομαχία, (on  
 sea) ναυμαχία.  
 B.C. See note on Olympiad  
 at end of Vocabulary.  
 Beach, αἰγιαλός, κυματωγή  
 (Hdt.).  
 Bear self = Behave.  
 Beast, θηρίον.  
 Beat off, ἐκκρούειν, ἀποκρούειν,  
 or middle (from self).  
 Beautiful, καλός.  
 Bed, κλίνη.  
 Before (adv.), of place, ἔμ-  
 προσθεν.  
 — of time, πρότερον.  
 Beggar, πτωχός.  
 Begin, ἀρchein, ἀρχεσθαι.  
 Behave oneself, φαίνεσθαι,  
 ἀποδείκνυσθαι, ἔχειν.  
 Behind, ὀπισθεν.  
 Believe, see Think.  
 Beneficial = Advantageous.  
 Bent on, to be, ἐργεσθαι (with  
 gen.).  
 Beseech, ἰκέτευσθαι, παραιτεῖσθαι.  
 Betray, προδίδοναι, προδότης.  
 Between, μεταξύ.  
 Bewail, ὀλοφύρεσθαι.  
 Bid, κελεύειν.

Bird, ὄρνις.  
 Bivouac, σκηνεῖν, ἀδλιζεσθαι.  
 Blame, αἰτιᾶσθαι, μέμψεσθαι  
 (dat. and gen.), ψέγειν,  
 ψύγος.  
 Blending, σύμμιξις.  
 Blessings, τὰ ἀγαθὰ.  
 Blest, the, οἱ Μάκαρες.  
 Blockade, πολιορκεῖν.  
 (at sea), ἐφορμεῖν.  
 Block up, ἀποχωρύνειν (fill  
 up), συγκλῆναι (a path).  
 Blood, αἷμα, (race) γένος,  
 ἔθνος.  
 Bloodshed, φόνος.  
 Board (a vessel), ἐπεμβαίνειν,  
 εἰσπύπτειν.  
 Boat, λέμβος (Dem.), πλοιάριον  
 (Xen.).  
 (ship), πλοῖον.  
 Body, σῶμα.  
 (in a body), πανδημεί.  
 Bold, τολμηρός, ἀγαθός, ἀνδρείος,  
 τολμᾶν (verb).  
 (subst.) τὸ θάρσος, τόλμα.  
 Booty, λεία.  
 Border, ὅρος, (to border on)  
 ὀρίζειν πρὸς (with acc.).  
 Born, to be, γενέσθαι.  
 Bottom, τὰ κατώτατα, αἱ ὑπώ-  
 ρεαι (Hdt.), τὰ κάτωθεν.  
 Brass, χαλκός, χαλκοῦς (adj.).  
 Brave, see Bold.  
 (verb) σφᾶς αὐτοὺς παρα-  
 δίδοναι.  
 Bray, ὕγκασθαι.  
 Breach, make, διορύσσειν, διαρ-  
 ρηγνύναι.  
 Bread, ἄρτος, generally in  
 plural.  
 Breadth, τὸ εὖρος.  
 Break, -ρηγνύναι.  
 — forth (sun), ἐκλάμπειν.  
 Breakfast, ἀριστᾶν, ἀριστον  
 Breath, πνεῦμα.  
 Brick, πλῖνθος.

- Bridge, γέφυρα.  
 Bring in, εἰσκομίζεσθαι, εἰσφέρειν.  
 — forward, προφέρειν.  
 — on oneself, ἐπάγεσθαι.  
 — back, κατάγειν: (pass.) κατέλθειν.  
 — out, ἐξαιρείσθαι (Hdt.), ἐκφέρειν.  
 Bronze (adj.), χαλκοῦς.  
 Build, οἰκοδομεῖν, κατασκευάζειν.  
 Building, οἰκοδόμημα.  
 Bulwark, προμαχών.  
 Burdensome, ἐπαχθής. See Load.  
 Burg, πόλισμα, πόλις.  
 Burgher, πολίτης.  
 Burgomaster, perhaps ἀστυνόμος (Dem., Plat.), πολιτάρχης (Acts and Inscr.).  
 Burn, κατακαίειν, ἑξάπτειν.  
 Bury, θάπτειν.  
 Business, χρηματίζειν, ἀγορεύειν, τὰ πράγματα.  
 Buy, ἀνείσθαι.  
 Bye-work, πάρεργον.  
 Calculation, λογισμός, λογίζεσθαι.  
 Call, or name after, ἐπονομάζειν ἐπί.  
 (so-called), e.g. αἱ Σεμιράμιος καλοῦμεναι πύλαι (Hdt.).  
 Calm, εὐδίας, (of temper) ἥπιος, ἥσυχος.  
 Camp, στρατόπεδον.  
 Canal, διώρυξ, ὀχετός, διορύσσειν.  
 Capacity, δύναμις.  
 Captain, στρατηγός, (of a company) λοχαγός, (of fleet) ναύαρχος, (of ship) τριήραρχος, (of merchant-ship) ναύκληρος.  
 Captive, see Prisoner.  
 Care, φροντίς, ἐπιμέλεια.  
 Careful, ἀκριβής, ἐπιμελής. (anxious about), κηδεσθαι.  
 Carry, φέρειν.  
 — off, ἀποφέρειν.  
 Cast, βάλλειν.  
 Castle, ἀκρά (= citadel), πύργος, τύρσις (Xen.).  
 Catch, συλλαμβάνειν.  
 (come upon), καταλαμβάνειν.  
 Cause, αἴτιος, -α, -ον.  
 Cavalry, ἵπποις, ἡ ἵππος.  
 Cease, παύεσθαι (with gen.), ἀνιέναι.  
 Celebrate, ἄγειν, ποιεῖσθαι.  
 Centre, use μέσος.  
 Certain of, to be, = have in hands, or 'convinced.'  
 Cessation of hostilities, ἀνοκωχή, ἐκεχειρία.  
 Change, μεταβάλλειν, μεθιστάναι, μεταγράφειν, κ.τ.λ. (national customs), μεταλλάσσειν θέσμια (Hdt.). μεταβολή, μετάστασις.  
 Channel (straits), στενὸς πύρος.  
 Chant, ᾄδειν.  
 Character, ἀρετή, τὰ ἦθη, φύσις (or use πεφυκέναι).  
 Charge, ἐμβολή, προσβολή. ἐμβάλλειν, προσβάλλειν.  
 Chase, see Pursue.  
 Cheerful, φαιδρός, πρόθυμος.  
 Child, τέκνον, παῖς.  
 Childhood, from, ἐκ παιδός.  
 Choose, βούλεσθαι, αἰρεῖσθαι.  
 Church, see Temple.  
 Circumstantially, ἀκριβῶς.  
 Circumvent (surround), περικυκλοῦν.  
 (cheat), δολοῦν, ἐξαπατᾶν, φενακίζειν (Dem.).  
 Citadel, ἀκρά.  
 Citizen, πολίτης.  
 Civil, πολιτικός, or 'for the citizens.'

- Clad, ἡμφιεσμένος (fr. ἀμφιέν-  
υσθαι).
- Clear away (earth), ἀποχεῖν.  
(food), ἀφαιρεῖν τὰς τραπέ-  
ζας.
- Clear, φαίνεσθαι, φανερός, φα-  
νερώς, σαφώς.
- Cleverness, δεξιότης.  
(adj.), σοφός, δεξιός.
- Climb up, ἀναβαίνειν.  
— over and into, υπερβαίνειν  
εἰς πόλιν.
- Clothes, see Garments.
- Cloud, νεφέλη.
- Coils, τὰ ἑκκη.
- Cold, τὸ ψυχρός, ψυχρός (adj.).
- Collect, συλλέγειν.
- Come over to, see Side with.
- Command, take, στρατηγεῖν  
of army.  
ἡγεμονεύειν, of alliance.  
τριηραρχεῖν, of ships.  
προεστάναι, of state.  
(subst.) ἡγεμονία, τριηρα-  
χία, ἀρχή.
- Commerce, ἐμπορία.  
(holding no., ἀπρόσμικτος  
(Hdt.).
- Commit self, see Trust.
- Company, συστρατιώτης, συμ-  
πότης, κ.τ.λ.  
ἑταῖρος, (in pl.) οἱ ἀμφί.
- Compel, ἀναγκάζειν.
- Complete, ἐπιτελεῖν.
- Composed partly of = Of  
whom some were, &c.  
Compose (poetry, &c.), ποιεῖν.
- Conceal, κρύπτειν, or use λαν-  
θάνειν.  
(lie concealed), ἐνεδρεύειν.
- Conceive, ὑπολαμβάνειν.
- Conceit, ὕβρις.  
μεγά φρονεῖν ἐπί.
- Concerted, ἐξ ἐπιβουλῆς εἶναι.
- Concourse, σύλλογος.
- Condemn, κατακρίνειν.
- Conduct, use πράσσειν, ἔχειν.  
(bring), πέμπειν, εἰσάγειν.
- Conference, use λόγοι.
- Confidence, to have, θαρρεῖν,  
θάρος, πίστις.  
(trust = good hope), πι-  
στεύειν, εὐελπίς, ἐλπιδας  
ἔχειν.
- Confidants, οἱ πιστότατοι.
- Confirm, κρατύνειν (= streng-  
then).
- βεβαιοῦν, ἐμπεδοῦν (= make  
firm).
- Conform, συμφέρεσθαι, συναρ-  
μύζεσθαι, προσ-, συγχα-  
ρεῖν.
- Conjecture, εἰκάζειν.
- Conquer, νικᾶν.  
(pass.) ἡσάσθαι.
- Conscious, συνειδώς.
- Consequence = Result.
- Consider, σκοπεῖσθαι, ποιεῖσθαι.  
See Think.
- Considerable, ἀμπολὺς, ἀξιό-  
λογος.
- Conspiracy, συνωμοσία.
- Conspirators, συνωμόται, οἱ  
συμπράσσοντες.
- Constitution, πολιτεία, οἱ νόμοι,  
τὰ καθεστῶτα: (govern  
acc. to constitution) διοι-  
κεῖν τὴν πόλιν ἐπὶ τοῖς  
καθεστῶσι.
- Consult (public good), τὰ  
κοινὰ προσκοπεῖν.
- Contact, come in, περι-, ἐν-  
τυχάνειν.
- Contend, ἀγωνίζεσθαι.
- Contented, to be, ἀποχρῆσθαι,  
ἀγαπᾶν.  
Or 'think sufficient.'
- Contest, ἀγών, μάχη.
- Continually, συνεχῶς, ἀεί.
- Continue, διατελεῖν (with  
partic.).  
(to keep), διατελεῖν ἔχων.

- Contrary, *ἐναντίος*.  
 Contrive = arrange, *ποιεῖν*,  
*διαπράσσειν*.  
 = fabricate, &c., *μηχανάσθαι*.  
 Convenient = suitable.  
 Convent, *παρθενὸν ἱερός* (Agathias).  
 Converse, *διαλέγεσθαι*.  
 Convey, *κομίζειν*.  
 Convinced, to be, *πεπεισθαι*.  
 Costly, *πολυτελής*.  
 Cough, *βήσσειν*.  
 Counsel, take, *βουλεύεσθαι*.  
 Countless, *μυρίοι, ἀπλετος*.  
 Country, *χώρα*, (fields) *οἱ ἀγροί*, (enemy's) *ἡ πολεμία*.  
 (state) *πόλις*, (native) *πατρίς*.  
 Courage, to have, *θαρρεῖν*.  
 — to give, *ἀναθαρσύνειν*, *ἐπιθαρσύνειν*.  
 — see also Heart, Bold, Dispirited.  
 Cousin, *ἀνεψιός*.  
 Cover, *στέγειν*.  
 Cowardly, *δειλός, κακός*.  
 Crane up, *ἀνέλκειν, ὀνέειν*.  
 Credible, *ἀξιόπιστος*.  
 Cretan, *Κρής*.  
 Cross, *σταυρός*.  
 Crowd, *ὄχλος*.  
 Crowded, to be, *συνειλεῖσθαι*, (adj.) *ἄθροός, συγχυτός*.  
 — population, *πολιανθρωπία, ὄχλος*.  
 Crown, *στέφανος*.  
 — see Perfect.  
 Cruel, *ἄμμος*.  
 Cry aloud, *φθέγγεσθαι*.  
 Culpable, *ὑπαίτιος*.  
 Cure, *ἰᾶσθαι, θεραπεύειν*.  
 Custom, *ἥθος, νόμος, τὰ θέσμιμα*.  
 Custom, to have as, *νομίζειν*.  
 Cut to pieces, *διαφθείρειν, ἀναίρειν*.  
 Cyzicus, of, *Κυζικηνός* (adj.).
- Dagger, *ἐγχειρίδιον*.  
 Danger, *κίνδυνος, κίνδυνον ἀναρρίπτειν. κινδυνεύειν, ἐπικίνδυνος* (adj.), *σφαλερός*.  
 Dare, *τολμᾶν*.  
 Dawn, at, *ἅμα ἔφ*.  
 Day, *ἡμέρα*.  
 the other, *ἐναγχος* (adv.).  
 Dead, *νεκρός*.  
 Deceive, *ἐξαπατᾶν*.  
 Decide, *διαγινῶναι* : or see End.  
 to be decided, *διακριθῆναι*.  
 Dedicate, *κατασκευάζειν*.  
 Deed, use *ἐργάζεσθαι, διαπράσσειν*, (subst.) *ἔργον*.  
 Deep, *βαθὺς*.  
 Defeat, *νικᾶν*.  
 (be defeated), *ῥησάσθαι*.  
 Defenceless, *ἀφύλακτος*, (of town) *ἀφρακτος, ἔρημος τῶν ἀμυνουμένων*, (of women) *ἀσθενής*.  
 Depend, *ἀμύνειν, βοηθεῖν*.  
 Delay (intr.), *μένειν, μέλλειν, ἀναβάλλεσθαι*.  
 Deliberation, see Counsel.  
 Delicate, make, *διαθρύπτειν*.  
 Delight, *τέρψις*.  
 Deliver, *ἐλευθεροῦν, λύειν*.  
 Delude, *ἐξαπατᾶν, φενακίζειν*.  
 Democracy, *ὁ δῆμος*.  
 Descend, *καταβαίνειν*.  
 Desert (of soldier), *αὐτομολεῖν, λιποστρατία, αὐτόμολος*.  
*ἀφίσθαι, προίεσθαι, ἀπολείπειν, προιδύναι*.  
 Deserving, *ἄξιος*.  
 Design, *ἐπιβουλεύειν, ἐπιβουλῇ*.  
 Desire, *ἐπιθυμεῖν* (gen.), *θέλειν*.  
 Desirable, say 'It would be a great gain.'  
 Desolate, see Devastate.  
 Despair, *ἀθυμεῖν, ἀθυμία*.  
 Despise, *ὕλιγερειν, ὕλιγρώως ἔχειν, καταφρονεῖν*.  
 Despondent, see Despair.

- Destroy, ἀπολλύναι, ἀναιρεῖν, καθαιρεῖν.  
 διαχρῆσθαι, καταλύειν.  
 (utterly, πανώλεθρος, πανω-  
 λεθρία, ἄρδην.  
 (destructive, adj.), ὀλέθριος.  
 Determine, *use* δοκεῖν.  
 Devastate, πορθεῖν, κείρειν, τέμνειν.  
 Devise, τεχνάζειν, μηχανάσθαι.  
 Die, ἀποθνήσκειν.  
 Diet (meeting), σύνοδος.  
 Differ, διαφέρειν. *See* Divide.  
 Difficulty (with), μόγεις, μόλις, πολλῶ πόνῳ, (pl.) πόνοι.  
 Dig, ὀρύσσειν.  
 Digression, ἐκβολή λόγου (Thuc.).  
 Diligence, ἀκρίβεια, ἐπιμέλεια, σπουδή.  
 Dine, δεῖπναι, δεῖπνον (subst.).  
 Diplomatic negotiations, to carry on, πρεσβεύεσθαι.  
 Disadvantageous, ἀνεπιτήδειος, ἀνοφελής.  
 Disappear, ἀφανισθῆναι (fr. ἀφανίζειν).  
 Disaster, συμφορά.  
 Discharge (pay off), ἀπομίσθους ποιεῖν, (disband) διασκεδαννύναι.  
 λύνει, ἀπαλλάσσειν.  
 Discipline, *see* Training, good Order.  
 Discomfort, πολλὰ (δενά) πάσχειν, λυπηρόν, δύσκολόν τι πάσχειν.  
 Discover, *see* Ascertain.  
 Dishonour, αἰσχύνειν, ὄνειδος, κηλῖς (Xen., Dem.).  
 adj.) αἰσχύρος, ἀνάξιος.  
 Dislike, *see* Aversion.  
 Dislodge, ἐξωθεῖν.  
 Dismayed, to be, ἐκπλαγῆναι (fr. ἐκπλήσσειν), ἄθυμειν.  
 Dismiss, ἀφιέναι.
- Disobey = not obey : or ἀπειθεῖν, (adj.) ἀπειθήs.  
 Dispersed, they, διασκεδασθέντες κατὰ (or ἀνὰ) πόλεις ἑκαστοι ἐτράποντο (or ἀπώχοντο).  
 Dispirited, to be, ἄθυμειν.  
 Dispose, (ἐκ)τιθέναι.  
 Dissemble, εἰρωνεύεσθαι (Plat., Dem.).  
 Distance, to a, πρόσω, πόρρω, ἐπὶ μακρόν, ἐπὶ πολύ.  
 — at or from, ἀπὸ μακροῦ, διὰ πολλοῦ.  
 Distant, ἀπέχειν, (adj.) μακρός.  
 Distinctly, λίαν, κάρτα.  
 Distinguish, διαγνῶναι, διακρίνειν.  
 Distinguished, ἐπιφανής, ἐπίσημος.  
 Distract, ἐτέρωθε καθέλκειν.  
 (pass.) μερίζεσθαι.  
 Distress, to be in, πονεῖν, ταλαιπωρεῖσθαι, συμφορὰ ἔχεσθαι.  
 Distribute, διανέμειν.  
 Ditch, ἡ τάφρος.  
 Divert, ἀπο-, παρα-τρέπειν.  
 (of water), ἀποχετεύειν.  
 — *see* Distract.  
 Divide, σχίζειν, διανέμειν.  
 (Metaph.) αἱ γνῶμαι σχίζονται (Hdt.), στασιάζειν, διεστάναι.  
 Dodge, ὑπεκλῖναι (Hdt.), στροφὰς στρέφεσθαι.  
 Dog, κύων.  
 Dog's flesh, τὰ κύνεια (Aristoph.).  
 Door, θύρα.  
 Double, *see* Run.  
 (pass round), κάμπτειν, ὑπερβάλλειν.  
 (twice as much), διπλάσιος, διπλοῦς.

Double(notstraightforward),  
διπλοῦς.  
Doubt, ἀμφιγνοεῖν, ἐνδοιάζειν.  
Doubtless, *see* Particles, Appendix II.  
Drag, ἔλκειν.  
— up, ἀνασπᾶν.  
Draw up, συν-, παρα-τάσσειν.  
— on self. *See* Bring.  
Dream, ὄναρ, ἐνύπνιον.  
Dress, ἀμφιέννυσθαι, ἐνδύεσθαι.  
— *see* Garment.  
Drive, ἀγειν, ἐλαύνειν.  
Droop, *see* Dispirited.  
Drugs, τὰ φάρμακα.  
Due honour, with, ἀξίως, ὡς  
πρέπει.  
Duke, ὑπαρχος, τύραννος.  
Dull, ἀμβλὺς τὴν ψυχὴν.  
Duty, *use* χρῆν or δεῖν.  
Dyke, χάμα, (ἡ) τάφρος.  
  
Each one, ἕκαστος.  
— body, ἕκαστοι.  
Eagle, ἀετός.  
Earn = get for self, λαμβάν-  
εσθαι, φέρεσθαι, εὐρίσκει-  
εσθαι.  
Earnest, πρόθυμος, σπουδαῖος.  
Earth, γῆ.  
Ease, ῥαστώνη (Plat.), ῥαθυμία.  
Easy, ῥάδιος.  
Eat, ἰσθίειν.  
Edge, *use* ἑσχατος, ἄκρος.  
Effect, *use* ἀποβαλεῖν = result.  
— = works, τὰ ἔργα.  
Effeminate, to be, ἐντροφῆσαι.  
Egypt, ἡ Αἴγυπτος.  
Either party—the other, ἑτε-  
ροι—ἕτεροι.  
Elaborate, ἐκπονεῖν.  
Elated, to be, ἐπαρθῆναι (from  
ἐπαίρειν).  
Elbow, ὠλένη.  
Elder, πρεσβύτερος, γεραίτερος.

Elephant, ἐλέφας.  
Embark, ἐμβαίνειν εἰς.  
— cause to, ἐμβιβάζειν.  
Embroidered, ποικίλος.  
— carpets, τὰ βαπτὰ.  
Eminent, ἐπίσημος, διαπρεπής,  
ἐπιφανής, πρὸς ἑαυτὸν.  
Emperor, βασιλεὺς.  
Empire, ἀρχή.  
Enact, ψηφίζεσθαι.  
Encamp, στρατοπεδεύεσθαι,  
αἰλίσσεσθαι.  
Encourage, ἀνα-, ἐπι-, παρα-  
θαρσύνειν.  
End, at, ἐπ' ἄκρῳ, τέλος.  
End = die, τελευτᾶν, τελευτῆν  
ἔχειν.  
Endeavour, πειρᾶσθαι.  
Endure patiently, καρτερεῖν,  
ἀνέχόμενος φέρειν.  
Enemy, πολέμιος, ἐχθρός.  
Energy (adj.), πρὸς θυμός.  
Enervate, *see* Delicate.  
Engage, συμμαχίαν, συναγων-  
ίζεσθαι (*see* Battle).  
Engrave, ἐγγράφειν.  
Enjoin, *see* Order.  
Enjoy, ἡδεσθαι ἐπὶ: (food, &c.),  
εὖωχεῖν (Plat., Xen.):  
(have benefit of), ἀπολαύ-  
ειν (with gen.): (use)  
χρῆσθαι (with dat.).  
Enlarge (borders, *see* Extend.  
Enmity, τὸ ἐχθος, νείκος.  
Enormously, εἰς ὑπερβολὴν.  
Enrich, πλουτίζειν.  
Ensuing, ὁ, ἡ, τὸ, μετέ-  
πειτα.  
Entangle, περιπλέκειν, ἐμπα-  
λάσσεσθαι.  
Entrust, *see* Trust.  
Environ, *see* Surround.  
Envoy, πρεσβευτής, (pl.) πρέσ-  
βεις.  
Equal, ἴσος.  
Erase, ἐξαλείφειν.

- Escape, *αποφεύγειν*.  
 — observation, *λανθάνειν*.  
 Especially, *μάλιστα, άλλως τε καί*.  
 Establish, *καθιστάναι, καταστήσαι*.  
 Established, to be, *καθεστάναι, ἔμπεδος γενέσθαι, βίζουσθαι* (= to be rooted).  
 Estate, *τά with gen. of person: τὰ χρήματα, οὐσία*.  
 Evidently, *use δήλος*.  
 Example, *παράδειγμα*.  
 Exasperate, *παροξύνειν ἔτι μάλλον*.  
 Exceed, *ὑπερβάλλειν*.  
 Excellent, *see Eminent*.  
 Except, *πλὴν* (use partic. of *δεῖν*, for numbers).  
 Exclude, *φθέγγεσθαι*.  
 Exercise, take, *γυμνάζεσθαι, ἀσκεῖν, ἀσκησις* (subst.), *παιδεύειν*.  
 Exhausted, *ἀπειπών, ἀπειρηκώς*.  
 Exhibit, *φανερῶν*.  
 Exhort, *παρακελεύειν, παραινέειν, προκαλεῖσθαι*.  
 Expect, *προσδοκᾶν, προσδέχεσθαι, ἀξιοῦν*.  
 Expedition, *στρατεύειν, στρατιά*.  
 Expeditionary forces, *οἱ στρατεύεμενοι*.  
 Expel, *ἐξανιστάναι, ἐκβάλλειν, (pass.) ἐκίπτειν, φεύγειν*.  
 Expense, be at, *δαπανᾶν ἐς, δαπάνην διαλύειν* (Hdt.).  
 Exploits, *ἔργα μεγάλα*.  
 Extend borders, *γῆν ἄλλην προσκτᾶσθαι τῇ ἑαυτοῦ*.  
 Extraordinary, *ἐξαίσιος, θαυμαστός ὕψος*.  
 Extravagant (absurd), *ἄτοπος*.  
 Extremities, *see Edge*.  
 Face, *ἐναντιοῦσθαι* (with dat.).  
 Fail, *ἀμαρτάνειν, οὐ προχωρεῖν, σφαλῆναι*. (or 'Not').  
 (fall short), *ἐλλείπειν*.  
 Failing fault), *ἀμαρτία*.  
 Faith, *πίστις, πιστότης*.  
 (adj.) *εὐπιστος, πιστός, πίσυρος*.  
 (verb) *πιστεύειν*.  
 Fall upon, *ἐμπίπτειν, ἐπιπίπτειν*.  
 Family of Peisistratus, *οἱ Πεισιστρατίδαι*.  
 Famine, *λιμός*.  
 Famous, *ἐπίσημος, ὀνομαστός, λαμπρός*.  
 Far, *see Distant*.  
 Fare, (well) *εὖ πράσσειν*.  
 (ill) *κακῶς πράσσειν*.  
 Fat, *πίων, παχύς*.  
 Fate, *see Fortune*.  
 Father, *πατήρ*.  
 Fatigues, *see Labour*.  
 Favour, desire = Ask for something.  
 Fear, *δεδοικέναι, φοβεῖσθαι, δέμα, φόβος, δέος*.  
 Fearfully, *δεινῶς, φυβερῶς*.  
 Feat, *ἔργον*.  
 Feathers, *τὰ πτερά*.  
 Feelings, *φῆρν, θυμός*.  
 Fellow-countryman, *συμπολίτης*.  
 Fence, *φραγμός, αἵμασιά*.  
 (verb) *φράσσειν*.  
 Feud, *ἔχθρ, ἀγώνισμα, ἔρις, νείκος*.  
 Fever, *πυρετός*.  
 Fiercely, *ἀνδρείως, προθύμως, ἀγρίως, δεινῶς*.  
 Fight, *μάχεσθαι*. *See Battle*.  
 Figure, *ἡ εἰκών*.  
 Fill up, *ἀναπληροῦν*.  
 Find (come upon), *καταλαμβάνειν, περιτυγχάνειν*. *See Perceive*.

Fine, καλός.  
 Finger, δάκτυλος.  
 Fire, πῦρ.  
     (under fire), βαλλόμενοι.  
     (set fire to), ἐξάπτειν, ἐμπρῆ-  
     σαι (from ἐμπύρημι).  
 Fish, ἄλιεύειν.  
     (little fish), ἰχθύδιον.  
 Fisherman, ἄλιεύς.  
 Fit out, στέλλειν.  
 Fix, see Establish, Root.  
 Flagitious, πονηρός.  
 Flee, φεύγειν, (take refuge)  
     καταφεύγειν εἰς.  
 Fleet, see Ships, or τὸ ναυτι-  
     κόν.  
 Flesh, σὰρξ, (meat) τὰ κρέα.  
 Fling, βάλλειν.  
     — self, -πίπτειν.  
     — away, ἀποβάλλειν.  
 Flourish, ἀκμάζειν, ἀνθεῖν.  
 Fly out, ἐκπέτεσθαι.  
 Follow, see Pursue, Accom-  
     pany.  
 Following (next), ἐχόμενος,  
     ἐπιών. See After.  
 Foolish, ἀσύνετος, ἡλίθιος, εὐή-  
     θης.  
 Foot, ποῦς.  
 Forbid, οὐκ ἔαν, κελεύειν μή:  
     ἀπειπεῖν.  
 Force (away), καθαιρεῖν: (in  
     or a way through) βιά-  
     ζεσθαι.  
 Forces, δύναμις. See Soldiers.  
 Ford, διαβαίνειν.  
 Foreign, ξενικός or τὰ ἕξω.  
 Form, εἶδος.  
 Formerly, ἐν τῷ πρὶν (χρόνῳ),  
     πρίτερον.  
     (long ago), πάλαι.  
 Formidable = Vigorous.  
 Fortifications, τὰ περιτειχίς-  
     ματα. See Walls.  
 Fortify, τειχίζειν.  
     — self (=strengthen), κρατύ-

νειν ἑαυτὸν (τῇ ἑγυραννίδι)  
     in Hdt., κρατύνεσθαι.  
 Fortune, τύχη, or use τοιούτῳ  
     μόρῳ διαχρῆσθαι (of death,  
     &c. in Hdt.).  
 Forwardness (zeal), προθυμία.  
 Founded, to be, οἰκεῖσθαι.  
 Freedom, ἐλευθερία.  
     (adj.) ἐλεύθερος, αὐτόνομος.  
 French, οἱ Φράγγοι (Agathias).  
 Friend, φίλος.  
 Friendship, discuss terms of,  
     περὶ φιλίας συγγίγνεσθαι.  
 Fruitful, καρπῶν εὐπορώτατος,  
     πολύκαρπος (Plat.).  
 Full, πλήρης.  
 Funds, τὰ χρήματα.  
 Furious. βίαιος, θυμωθεῖς.  
 Furlong, στάδιον.  
 Furnish, εὐπορεῖν, παρέχειν,  
     παρέχεσθαι, παρασκευάζειν.  
 Furniture, τὰ ἐπιπλά.  
 Further, τὸ ἔπειτα.  
     (verb) προάγειν. See Pro-  
     mote.  
 Future, τὸ μέλλον, τὸ λοιπόν,  
     λοιπός.  
 Gain, τὸ κέρδος.  
 Gallant, see Brave.  
 Galley, τριήρης, πεντηκόντορος.  
 Garment, ἐσθής, (ἱμάτιον, χι-  
     τῶν), σκευή.  
 Garrison, φρουρά, οἱ ἔνδον.  
 Gate, πύλη, (of town) πύλαι.  
 Gather together = Join Bat-  
     tle.  
 Gentle, ἥπιος, ἡμερος, πρᾶος.  
 Gift, δῶρον.  
 Girdle, ζώνη,  
     (of Aphrodite), κεστός.  
 Give way to, (gratify) χαρί-  
     ζεσθαι, (yield) εἰκεῖν.  
     — up, ἀφίστασθαι, προίεσθαι, ἀπο-  
     διδόναι.  
 Glad, χαίρειν, ἡδεσθαι.



Glen, *νάπη*.  
 Glorious, *λαμπρός, ἑνδοξος*.  
 Glory, (reputation), *δόξα, ἀξίωμα*.  
 Gnaw, *(περι)τρώγειν*.  
 Go away, *ἀπιέναι, ἀπελθεῖν, ἀπαλλάσσεσθαι*.  
 — out, *ἐξελθεῖν*.  
 — about, *περιμέναι, φοιτᾶν*.  
 God, *Θεός*.  
 Gold, *χρυσός*, (adj.) *χρυσούς*.  
 — dust, *(χρυσού) ψῆγμα*.  
 Good, *δο, ὠφελεῖν, χρηστὰ προσποιεῖν*.  
 — make, *βεβαιῶν*.  
 Goods (wares), *τὰ φορτία*.  
 Goodwill, *εὐνοία*, (adj.) *εὐνους*.  
 Governor, *ὑπάρχος*.  
 (foreign), *ἀρμοστής*.  
 Government, *οἱ ἐν τέλει, (system of) πολιτεία*.  
 Or use *διοικεῖν*.  
 Graces, *αἱ Χάριτες*.  
 Gradually, *κατ' ὀλίγον, κατὰ μικρόν, κατὰ βραχύ*.  
 Grandeur, *see Aggrandize*.  
 Grappling-irons, *χεῖρες σιδηραί*.  
 Grave, *σπουδαῖος*.  
 Grease, *ἀλείφειν*.  
 Greatly, *σφόδρα, κάρτα*.  
 Greece, *Ἑλλάς*.  
 Greek, *Ἕλλην*.  
 (adj.) *Ἑλληνικός*.  
 Grief, *λύπη, τὸ ἄλγος*.  
 Groan aloud, *ἀναστενάζειν*.  
 Ground, stand, *ὑπομένειν*.  
 — on, *χαμαί*.  
 — to, *ἐς γῆν*.  
 Grow, *βλαστάνειν, αὐξάνεσθαι*:  
 (nip in bud), *καταλαβεῖν αὐτοῦ αὐξανομένην τὴν δύναμιν* (Hdt.).  
 — in, *ἐγγίγνεσθαι*.  
 Guard, *φύλαξ*, (body) *δορυφόροι*.  
 (M 400)

Guard (body-guard of Peisis-tratus), *κορυνηφόροι*.  
 (verb) *φυλάσσειν*.  
 — mount (trans.), *φύλακας ἐφιστάναι*, (intrans.) *φυλάκας φυλάσσειν*.  
 (to be on guard against).  
*εὐλαβεῖσθαι*.  
 Guardian, *ἐπίτροπος*, or verb *ἐπιτροπεύειν*.  
 Guest, *ξένος*.  
 (at meal), *οἱ παρόντες, οἱ συνδειπνοῦντες*.  
 Gulf, *κόλπος*.  
 Gymnastics, *ἡ γυμναστική*.  
 Habit, *ἥθος, ἔξις*.  
 Hand, *χείρ*, (with open hand) *ἀφειδῶς*.  
 (lay hand on), *ἐπιλαμβάνεσθαι* (with gen.).  
 (in hands of), *ἐν*.  
 Happen, *τυγχάνειν, συμβαίνειν*.  
 Happiness, *εὐδαιμονία*, (verb) *εὐδαιμονεῖν*.  
 Harbour, *λιμὴν*.  
 Hardships, *αἱ συμφοραί, οἱ μόχθοι*.  
 Harm, *βλάπτειν*.  
 Harmony, *συμπνεῖν, ὁμονοεῖν, ὁμόνοια*.  
 Harvest, *ἀμνητος* (Hdt.).  
 Hatred, *μισεῖν, μῖσος, -στυγεῖν*.  
 Head, *κεφαλὴ*.  
 Hear, *ἀκούειν*.  
 (without a hearing), say 'not having received them to words:' or 'not obtaining speech.'  
 Heart, take, *ἐπιθαρσύνεσθαι, θαρρεῖν*. *See Dispirited*.  
 Heat, *θάλπος*, (adj.) *θερμός*.  
 Heavy, *see Dull*.  
 Heed, *νοῦν προσέχειν, ἀκροᾶσθαι*.  
 (take heed) *εὐλαβεῖσθαι*.  
 I

Heights, τὰ ἄκρα.

Help, βοηθεῖν, τιμωρεῖν, ἐπικουρεῖν (with dat.).

(subst.) βοήθεια, τιμωρία, ἐπικουρία.

Herald, κήρυξ.

Hide, δέρμα.

High, ὑψηλός.

Hill, λόφος.

History, συγγραφή, (facts : e.g. history of Athens)

τὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων.

(writing of history), συγγραφεύς.

Hitherto, μέχρι τοῦδε.

Hold, ἔχειν.

(lay hold of), ἔχεσθαι (with gen.).

(up), ἀνατείνειν.

(out), προτείνειν.

Holiday (feast day), ἑορτή.

Home, at, οἶκοι.

Honour, τιμή, ὄνομα, δόξα.

Hope, ἐλπίς, ἐλπίζειν.

Hopeful, εὐελπίς.

Horse, ἵππος. See Cavalry.

Host (= crowd), ὄχλος, πλῆθος.

Hostage, ὄμηρος.

Hot, θερμός.

House, οἶκος, οἰκία.

How many? πόσοι;

Hue, χρώμα.

Hungry, to be, πεινᾶν.

Husband, ἀνὴρ.

Ignorant, ἀμαθής.

Ill, νοσεῖν, (adj.) καίος.

Image, εἰκών, ἀγαλμα.

Imitate, μιμεῖσθαι.

Imitative, μιμητικός.

Immediately, αὐτίκα, εὐθύς, παραχρῆμα.

Immoderately, εἰς ὑπερβολήν.

Or comp. adj. with τοῦ δέοντος.

Immortality, ἀθανασία.

(adj.) ἀθάνατος.

Impetuous, βίαιος, σφοδρός.

Important, ἀξιόλογος, πολλοῦ

ἄξιος, μέγιστος, ἀνύχρεως.

(to deem), περὶ πολλοῦ ποιέσθαι, πρεσβύτατον κρίνειν.

Importations, use ἐκ τῶν ἐξω εἰσάγειν, or νόμιμα ξενικὰ προσέσθαι.

Incomparable, θαυμαστός, διαπρεπής, ἐπιφανέστατος.

Inconstant, ἀστάθμητος.

Increase, (trans.) αὐξάνειν, (intrans.) ἐπιδιδόναι.

Incredible, οὐ πιστός.

Independent, αὐτόνομος.

Indignation, θυμός, ὀργή, θυμοῦσθαι, ὀργίζεσθαι.

Inevitable, use relative clause with μέλλειν (to be sure): or ἀναγκαῖος.

Infatuated, παράφρων.

Infinite = Considerable, very Great.

Inform, μηνύειν, διδάσκειν.

(pass.) πυνθάνεσθαι.

Inhabitants, οἱ οἰκήτορες, εἰ ἐπιχώριοι, οἱ ἐνοικοῦντες.

Injure, ἀδικεῖν, βλάπτειν.

Inner, ἐσωτέρω.

Inquiry (examination), ἐξέτασις, or verb ἐξετάζειν.

Inroad, see Invasion.

Inscription, ἐπίγραμμα.

Insolent, ὑπερήφανος, ὑβριστικός.

Inspect, εἰσορᾶν εἰς.

Inspire, ἐμπνεῖν.

Institutions, τὰ νόμιμα, τὰ καθεστῶτα.

Instrument, μηχανή.

Insult, ἐφυβρίζειν, (outrageously) αἰκνίζειν.

Intend, ἐν νῷ ἔχειν. See Purpose.

- Interest, consistent with, σύμφωρος.  
 Intolérable, οὐκ ἀνασχετός.  
 Introduce, εἰσάγειν.  
 Invasion, εἰσβάλλειν, εἰσβολή, ἐμβολή.  
 Invite, καλεῖν, μεταπέμπεσθαι.  
 Irsome, feel, μόλις ἀνέχεσθαι, δυσχερῶς or χαλεπῶς φέρειν.  
 Irrational, ἄλογος, ἀλόγιστος.  
 Irretrievable, ἀνήκεστος. *See* Utterly.  
 (to be irretrievably ruined), τοῖς ὅλοις σφαλῆναι, ἥττάσθαι.  
 Irritate, *see* Angry.  
 Island, ἡ νῆσος.  
 Isthmus, ἰσθμός.  
 Jailer, εἰρκτοφύλαξ (Xen.).  
 Jealousy, φθόνος, (ἐπι)φθονεῖν, (adj.) ἐπίφθονος.  
 Join, παραγίγνεσθαι.  
 — together, συνάπτειν, ζευγνύειν.  
 Journey, ἡ ὁδός.  
 Judge (conjecture), εἰκάζειν, (so to judge) ὡς εἰκάζειν.  
 (of games, &c.), βραβεύς, (legal) δικαστής.  
 Just, δίκαιος, ἐπικεῖς.  
 — measure, συμμετρία, τὸ σύμμετρον.  
 Justice, δίκη, ἐπείκεια.  
 Keep off (cold), στέγειν (or middle).  
 Keep, *see* Hold.  
 Kill, ἀποκτείνειν, (pass.) ἀποθνήσκειν.  
 Kind, φίλος, εὖνους.  
 Knight, ἵππεύς.  
 Know, εἰδέναι, ἐπίστασθαι.  
 Knowledge, σοφία, ἐπιστήμη.
- Labour, οἱ πόνοι, (verb) πονεῖν.  
 Lack, σπάνις βίου or χρημάτων.  
 Lame, χωλός.  
 Lamentation, οἰμωγή.  
 Land (verb), ἐκβαίνειν.  
 (by land), κατὰ γῆν.  
 (land-battle), πεζομαχία.  
 Large, πολὺς, μέγας.  
 Lust (adj.), ὕστατος.  
 Last, at, τέλος, τελευτῶν (partic.).  
 Late, ἐναγχος, ἄρτι, νεωστί.  
 Latin, in, Ῥωμαϊστί.  
 Launch, καθέλκειν.  
 Law, νόμος.  
 Lay aside, ἀφίεναι, ἀφίεσθαι, ἀποτίθεσθαι.  
 Lay out to view, ἐκτιθέναι.  
 Lazy, βλακικός, μάθνημος, βλάξ.  
 Lead, ἡγεῖσθαι, πρωτεύειν, ἡγεμονεύειν, -άγειν.  
 Leader, ἡγεμῶν.  
 (in politics), προστάτης.  
 Leap, ἀναπηδᾶν.  
 (to be kindled, moved), ἐξάπτεσθαι, παροξύνεσθαι.  
 Learn, μαρθάνειν.  
 (by inquiry), πυνθέσθαι.  
 Leave behind, καταλείπειν.  
*See* Go away.  
 Left, εὐάννυμος.  
 Legend, μῦθος.  
 Legionary, ἐπιλίτης.  
 Leisure, at, σχολῇ.  
 (adj.) σχολαῖος.  
 Let (permit), εἶν. *See* Allow.  
 Letter, ἐπιστολή.  
 Letters, γράμματα.  
 Licitious, *see* Unrestrained.  
 (morally), ἀσελγής, ἀκόλαστος.  
 Lie, κείσθαι, (lie off) ὕρμειν πρὸς.  
 — in ambush, ἐνεδρεῖν.  
 Lieutenant, ὑπαρχος, ὑποστράτηγος.

Life, βίος, βίωτος.  
 Lift, αῖρειν, ἐπαίρειν.  
 Light, (adj.) κοῦφος, ἐλαφρὸς.  
 Like, ὁμοιοῦσθαι, εἰκέναι, εἰ-  
     κὸς εἶναι, παραπλήσιος, ὡς.  
 Likely, to be, μέλλειν.  
 Listen, ἀκούειν, ἀκροᾶσθαι.  
 Live, ζῆν, (dwell) οἰκεῖν.  
 Livelihood, βίωτος, (working  
     for) ἐργασία.  
 Load, φορτίον, ἄχθος.  
 Lofty, ὑψηλός.  
 Long, μακρός.  
   — since, ἐκ μακροῦ or πολλοῦ  
     (χρόνου), πάλαι.  
     (so long ago that), ἐκ τοσού-  
     του . . . ὥστε.  
 Look, βλέπειν.  
   — on quietly, περιεῖν with  
     partic.  
   — in the face, ἀντιβλέπειν,  
     ἀντία ὄραν.  
     See Consider.  
 Loose, ἀνείμενος, χαλαρός.  
 Lose, ἀπολλύναι, ἀποβάλλειν.  
 Loveable, ἐράσμιος.  
 Lover (= the beloved one), ὁ  
     ἐράμενος.  
 Loyal, πιστός, ἀληθινός.  
 Luxurious, μαλακός, χλιδανός.

Magnificence, μεγαλοπρέπεια.  
 Main army, ἡ στρατιά, τὸ  
     στρατόπεδον.  
 Maintain, ἔχειν.  
     (an army), τρέφειν.  
     (argue), ἀμφισβητεῖν.  
 Make for, ὁρμᾶν ἐπὶ.  
 Male, ἀρρεν.  
 Man, to, (ship) πληροῦν.  
 Manage, διαπράσσεσθαι.  
     (estate), διοικεῖν.  
 Manners, τὰ ἥθη, τρόποι.  
 March, στρατεύεσθαι, ἐλαύνειν,  
     πορεύεσθαι, βαδίζειν.  
   — round, ἡ περίοδος.

Market-place, ἀγορά.  
 Marshal, στρατηγεῖν, ἡγεῖσθαι.  
     draw up, ἐπιτάσσειν.  
 Martial, see Warlike.  
 Massacre, see Destroy.  
 Master, δεσπότης, κύριος.  
   — to be, ἐπικρατεῖν.  
 Match-box, τὰ πυρεῖα (Plato).  
 Matter, πρᾶγμα.  
 Means, πῶρος, μηχανή.  
 Meanwhile, μεταξὺ.  
 Measure, μέτρον.  
     (verb) λογίζεσθαι, (εἰκάζειν),  
     μετρεῖν.  
 Mechanician, μηχανοποιός.  
 Mediator, διαιτητής, καταρτι-  
     στήρ, or use διαιρεῖν δια-  
     φοράς.  
 Mediterranean, ἡ ἔσω θάλασ-  
     σα, ἡ καθ' ἡμᾶς θάλασσα.  
 Meet (with), καταλαμβάνειν,  
     περι-, ἐν-τυγχάνειν.  
     (oppose), ἐναντιοῦσθαι, ἀντι-  
     στῆναι. See Come toge-  
     ther.  
 Mention, μνημονεύειν.  
 Mercenaries, οἱ μισθοτοί, τὰ  
     ξενικά.  
 Mere, οὐδὲν ἄλλο ἢ.  
 Merely, μόνον.  
 Midday, μεσημβρία.  
 Midnight, at, περὶ μέσας νύκ-  
     τας.  
 Mile, ὁκτὼ στάδια.  
 Military, στρατιωτικός, or 'for  
     the soldiers.'  
 Mind, φρόν, νοῦς, ψυχή. ● See  
     Heed.  
 Ministers, οἱ ἐν τέλει, οἱ προ-  
     εστώτες.  
 Miracle, θαῦμα.  
 Misanthropic, μισάνθρωπος.  
 Misery, κακοδαιμονία, τάλαι-  
     πωρία.  
 Misfortune, κακόν, συμφορά.  
 Miss, ἀμαρτάνειν, σφαλῆναι.

- Models, *to use as*, μιμήσεως ἐνεκα.  
 Moderate, μετριάζειν.  
 Moment, *in a*, ἐν ὀλίγῳ χρόνῳ.  
 — every, ἀεί.  
 — not for a, οὐδαμῶς, (for a) ὀλίγον τι.  
 Money, χρήματα, ἀργύριον.  
 Month, μήν.  
 Moored, *to be*, ἐπ' ἀγκυρῶν ὁρμίζεσθαι.  
 Moral, ἠθικός.  
 Morning, ἑως.  
     (good morning), χαίρειν.  
 Mount, ἀναβαίνειν.  
 Mountain, τὸ ὄρος.  
 Mourn, πενθεῖν.  
 Mouth, στόμα.  
 Moveables, τὰ ἐπιπλά.  
 Murder, *see* Kill.  
 Murderous, θανάσιμος.  
 Music, ἡ μουσική.  
 Mutiny, ἐπανάστασις, στάσις.  
     (verbs) ἐπαναστῆναι, στασιάζειν.  
 Name, ὄνομα, (reputation, &c.), δόξα.  
 Name after, *to*, ἐπονομάζειν ἐπί.  
 Named, *to be*, ἐπικληθῆναι.  
 Narrative, λόγος.  
 Narrow, στενός.  
 Nation, ἔθνος.  
 Native city, πατρίς.  
 Natives, οἱ ἐπιχώριοι.  
 Natural, φυσικός.  
 Nature, φύσις, γένος.  
     (Nature of field of battle; *say* 'The battle being in such a place.')  
 Nearest, *the*, οἱ ἐγγυτάτοι.  
 Neglect, παραλείπειν, παρίεναι, ἀμελεῖν (with gen.), or simply 'not.'  
 Negotiations, *see* Diplomatic.
- Neighbours, οἱ πλησίον, οἱ ἐχόμενοι.  
 Neither side, οὐδέτεροι, μηδέτεροι.  
 Net, σαγήνη (Lucian).  
 Neutral, *to be*, οὐδέτεροις προστίθεσθαι (Dem.).  
 Nevertheless, ὅμως.  
 New, καινός, νέος.  
 Next, ἐπιών, (next day) ὅστε-ραία.  
 Night, νύξ.  
 Nobles, εὐπατρίδαι, εὐγενεῖς.  
 Nobly, εὖ, καλῶς.  
 Nomads, νομάδες.  
 Noon, μεσημβρία, (later) δέιλη.  
 Noose, βρόχος.  
 North, *to the*, πρὸς βορέαν.  
 Notice, τὸν νοῦν προσέχειν.  
 Notion, have, *see* Intend.  
 Nourishment, τροφή.  
 Nowhere, οὐδαμοῦ.  
     (from), οὐδαμόθεν.  
 Oarsman, ἐρέτης.  
 Obey, πείθεσθαι (with dat.).  
 Object, *use* ἡρτεῖν.  
 Obligated, *to be* (grateful), χάριν εἶδέναι.  
     (compelled), *use* δεῖν.  
 Obol, ὀβολός.  
 Observe, σκοπεῖσθαι, αἰσθάνεσθαι, διατρεῖν, ἐννοεῖν.  
 Obtain, λαμβάνειν, τυγχάνειν.  
 Occupy, καταλαμβάνειν.  
 Offence, take, δυσχεραίνειν, δυσχερῶς ἔχειν.  
 Offer, διδόναι, (to God) ἀνατίθεναι.  
     δῶρον, ἀντίθημα.  
 Officers, λοχαγοί.  
 Often, πολλάκις.  
 Old, γέρον.  
 — age, γῆρας.  
     (of old), πάλαι.  
 Oligarchs, οἱ ὀλίγοι.

Olympic games, τὰ Ὀλύμπια.  
Omen, οἰωνός.

Once = Formerly.

Open, ἀνοιγνύναι, (letter)  
λύνειν. See Begin.

— sea, πέλαγος.

Opinion, γνώμη.

Opportunity, find, καιροῦ λα-  
βέσθαι, καιρῷ χρῆσθαι.

Oppose, ἐναντιοῦσθαι, ἀντιτί-  
νειν, ἀντιστήναι.

Opposite, ἐναντίος.

Oppress, πιέζειν, τaráσσειν,  
κακῶς πράσσειν.

Oppressed, to be, πάσχειν,  
τετρώσθαι (Hdt.).

Oracle, (answer) χρησμός,  
(place) χρηστήριον.

Ordain = Provide.

Order, κελεύειν, ἐντέλλειν  
(Hdt.).

— set in, διατάσσειν.

— see Manage.

— good, εὐταξία, κόσμος.  
(in orderly fashion) ἐφε-  
ξῆς, (in disorder) οὐδενί  
κίσσω.

Other time, ἄλλοτε.

Otherwise, ἄλλως, διαφερόντως.

Outstretch, προτείνειν, ἐκτεί-  
νειν.

Overhang, προέχειν εἰς.

Overland, κατὰ γῆν.

Overt act, ἔργον.

Overwhelm (of water), κατα-  
κλύζειν.

Pacify, καταπραΐνειν, φίλους  
ποιεῖσθαι, πρὸς τὸ ἡπιώτε-  
ρον καταστήσαι, παραμυ-  
θεῖσθαι.

Packet (letter), ἐπιστολή.

Packs, τὰ σκεύη.

Pack up, συσκευάζεσθαι.

Pactyan (adj.), Πακτυικός.

Page, ὁπάν (Hdt.), θεράπων.

Pain, ἄλγος φέρειν, ἄλγύνε-  
σθαι, ἄλγειν.

Painful, ἄλγεινός.

Pains, take, σπουδὴν πολλὴν  
ποιεῖσθαι.

Palace (of magistrate), ἀρ-  
χεῖον.

Paper (document), γραφή,  
σύγγραμμα, συγγραφή.

Parenthesis, παρέκβασις.

Parents, οἱ τοκεῖς, οἱ τεκόντες.

Parsimony, εὐτέλεια.

Part, διακριθῆναι.

— take (in war), συναγωνί-  
ζεσθαι.

— (in danger), συγκινδυνεύειν.

— have, μετέχειν.

— (subst.) μέρος, (share)  
μετοχή.

Partisans, οἱ συνωμόται, οἱ συμ-  
πράσσοντες, οἱ στασιῶται  
αὐτοῦ (Hdt.).

Party, neither, οὐδέτεροι.

μερίς, (party-spirit or divi-  
sion) στάσις.

Pass by, παρίεσθαι, παραλείπειν.

— away, ἀποίχεσθαι.

— of time (act.) διάγειν,  
(intrans.) διεξελθεῖν.

Passage, εἴσδος, ἐξσδος, περίο-  
δος, πάροδος.

(narrow), τὰ στενά, τὰ στε-  
νόπορα.

Passions (affections of mind),  
τὰ πάθη, τὰ παθήματα.

Patient, καρτερεῖν, καρτερῶν  
ἀνέχεσθαι, καθήσθαι.

Patriotic, φιλόπολις.

(national), πάτριος, πατρώος.

Pattern, παράδειγμα.

Pause, ἀναπαύεσθαι.

Pay, τίνειν, ἀποδιδόναι.

— tribute, ὑποτελεῖν φόρον.

Peace, εἰρήνη, ἡσυχία.

(make) ποιεῖσθαι, (keep)  
ἄγειν.

Peer, πατρίαινευ.  
 Penetrate, διέρχεσθαι.  
 People, δῆμος, οἱ πολλοί.  
 Perceive, ἐννοεῖν, ἐγνωκέναι.  
 Perfect, τελειοῦν, τέλειος.  
 (complete), ἐντελής.  
 Perhaps, ἴσως.  
 Perish, ἀπόλλυσθαι.  
 Perjury, commit, ἐπιορκεῖν.  
 Pernicious, ἀνεπιτηδείος.  
 Persian, (subst) Πέρσης,  
 (adj.) Περσικός.  
 Persuade, πείθειν.  
 Pestilence, λοιμός.  
 Philosopher, φιλόσοφος, σο-  
 φιστής.  
 Philosophy, φιλοσοφία.  
 Phoenicians, οἱ Φοῖνικες.  
 Physic, τὰ φάρμακα.  
 (art of medicine), ἡ ἱατρική,  
 ἡ θεραπευτική.  
 Physician, ἱατρός.  
 Pick out, ἐκλέγειν.  
 Piece, μέρος.  
 Pierce, πατάσσειν.  
 Pikeman, ὀπλίτης.  
 Pillage, see Plunder.  
 Pillar, στήλη, (of Hercules)  
 Ἡράκλειαι στήλαι.  
 Pity, οἶκτος, οἰκτίζειν.  
 Place, τόπος, (verb) τιθέναι.  
 (take person's place), ἀντι-  
 καταστήναι.  
 Plague, λοιμός, ἡ νόσος.  
 Plain, πεδίον, (adj.) δῆλος.  
 Plan, ἐπιβουλεύειν, ἐπιβουλή,  
 ἐπίνοια, βουλή, γνώμη.  
 Plank, σανίς.  
 Play, παίζειν.  
 Pleasantly, ἡδέως.  
 Please, to, ἀρέσκειν.  
 Pleased, to be, ἡδεσθαι, or  
 ἡγεσθαι, to praise.  
 Pledge (of good faith), δεξιὰ  
 (χείρ), πίστις.  
 Plot, ἐπιβουλή.

Pluck up, καθαίρειν, καταλύνειν,  
 καταπαύειν. See Uproot.  
 Plunder, λεία, ἀρπαγή.  
 λήξεσθαι, ἀρπάζειν.  
 Poison, take, φαρμακον πίνειν.  
 Political = of the city.  
 Polity, πολιτεία.  
 Pollute, μιάίνειν.  
 Pollution, ἄγος.  
 Poor, πένης.  
 Portion, to be one's, μετείνειν.  
 Position, take up, στρατο-  
 πεδεύεσθαι, διατάσσεσθαι.  
 Positive = Clear.  
 Possession, get, κρατεῖν (with  
 gen.); κεκτῆσθαι.  
 Possess (as share), μετέχειν.  
 Post, τάξις.  
 Potter's art, ἡ κεραμεία (Plato).  
 Pour, χεῖν.  
 Power, δύναμις, ἀρχή.  
 Praise, ἐπαινεῖν, (subst.) ἔπαι-  
 νος.  
 Praiseworthy, ἐπαινετός.  
 Pray, εὐχεσθαι. See Ask.  
 Prefer, βούλεσθαι (μᾶλλον).  
 Prepare, παρασκευάζειν.  
 Prescription, σύγγραμμα,  
 (verb) προοιπεῖν.  
 Present, to be, παρῆναι.  
 Preserve, σφάζειν.  
 Press (of battle), ὄχλος.  
 — hard, πιέζειν.  
 Pretend, προσποιεῖσθαι. See  
 Profess.  
 Prevent, καλῶναι (with infin.).  
 Previously, πρότερον.  
 Prey, see Plunder, Booty.  
 Pride, ὕβρις, ὕγκος.  
 Priest, ἱερεὺς.  
 Prince, βασιλεὺς, ἄρχων.  
 Principality, ἀρχή, βασιλεία.  
 Prison, δεσμωτήριον, εἰρκτή.  
 Prisoner, αἰχμάλωτος, ὁ δεδε-  
 μένος.  
 — take, συλλαμβάνειν.

Private, ἴδιος, οἰκίος.  
 (adv.) ἰδίᾳ, οἰκίως.  
 Prizes for valour, τὰ ἀριστεία,  
 τὰ ἄθλα τῆς ἀρετῆς.  
 Proclamation, κηρύσσειν, κή-  
 ρυγμα, προειπεῖν.  
 Procure, εὐπορεῖν.  
 Productions, οἱ καρποί.  
 Profess, φάσκειν, ἐπαγγέλλε-  
 σθαι.  
 Proffer, προτείνειν.  
 Profit, τὸ κέρδος, τὸ ἀφέλιμον.  
 Profitable, ἀφέλιμος.  
 Prolong, μηκύνειν, ἐκτείνειν.  
 Promise, ὑπισχνέσθαι.  
 Promote, προάγειν, σπουδάζειν  
 περί, προκόπτειν with gen.  
 of thing.  
 βουλεύειν ὅπως.  
 Property, τὰ χρήματα, τὰ  
 ἐπιπλα.  
 Prosecute, *see* Continue.  
 Prospects, *see* Fortunes, Fu-  
 ture.  
 Prosperous, εὐδαίμων.  
 (to be), εὐτυχεῖν.  
 Protection, *see* Safety.  
 Prove, ἐπιδεικνύειν, φαίνειν,  
 φαίνεσθαι.  
 Proverb, παροιμία.  
 Provide, παρασκευάζειν, παρέ-  
 χειν.  
 Provisions, τὰ ἐπιτήδεια, ἀγορά.  
 Prudent, φρόνιμος.  
 Punish, κολάζειν, ζημοῦν,  
 ζημίαν ἐπιτιθέναι.  
 Purple clothes, αἱ πορφύραι, ἡ  
 πορφύρις.  
 Purpose, νόημα, ἐπιβουλὴ, ἐν-  
 νοια.  
 (verb) μέλλειν, ἐν νῶ ἔχειν,  
 (pass.) ἐν νῶ or γνώμῃ  
 εἶναι, διανοεῖσθαι.  
 (on purpose), ἐπιτηδές, ἐξ  
 ἐπιβουλῆς, or δι' αὐτὸ τοῦ-  
 το ἵνα κ.τ.λ.

Purpose (to no), μάτην.  
 Pursue, διώκειν, διώξαι.  
 Put in (ship), ἔχειν (νῆα) εἰς.  
 — out, *see* Vexed, Place.  
 Quality, φύσις.  
 Quarters, στρατοπεδεύεσθαι.  
 (make as headquarters),  
 ὑρμᾶσθαι ἐκ or ἀπὸ.  
 (come to close quarters),  
 ἐς χεῖρας ἔλθειν, προσ-,  
 συμ-μηνύειν.  
 Quickly, ἐν τάχει, ταχέως.  
 Quiet, ἡσυχος.  
 Quite, πᾶν.  
 Quit, be, παύσασθαι (with  
 gen.). ἀπαλλ-αχθῆναι (with  
 gen.). *See* Go out.  
 Raft, σχεδία.  
 Rage, *see* Anger.  
 Raise, αἶρειν, ἐπαίρειν.  
 Rally, ἀναστρέφειν.  
 Ram, battering, ἐμβολή, κριός.  
 Rank, τάξις.  
 Rapid, ταχύς, ὑρμώμενος, or  
 use χειμάρρους.  
 Rash, θρασύς, ἀπίσκειτος.  
 Ratify, ἐμπεδοῦν, ἐπικυροῦν, or  
 use συγχωρεῖν.  
 Reach, ἀφικνεῖσθαι εἰς.  
 Reader, ὁ ἀναγινώσκων.  
 Really, τῷ ὄντι, ἀληθῶς.  
 Reanimated, to be, ἐπιρρω-  
 σθῆναι. *See* Encourage.  
 Reason, αἴτιον, or διὰ (with  
 acc.).  
 Reasonable, εὐλογος.  
 Rebuke, ἐπιτιμᾶν, λοιδορεῖν.  
 Receive, (ἐν)δέχεσθαι, λαμβάνειν.  
 Recently, νωστί, ἀρτι.  
 Reckon on, *see* Rely on.  
 Recipe (medical), σύγγραμμα.  
 Recline, ἐπικλινέσθαι.  
 Recognize, γνωρίζειν, ἀναγνω-  
 ρίζειν.



Reconciled, to be, δι-, κατ-,  
ἀλλαχθῆναι or -αλλαγῆναι  
(from -αλλάσσειν) or  
ἐξῆθρας παύεσθαι.

Recover, ἀναιρεῖσθαι, ἀνασφί-  
ζειν, κομίζεσθαι.  
(recover liberty), ἀπωθεῖ-  
σθαι δουλοσύνην (= throw  
off slavery) (Hdt.).

Red sea, ὁ Ἀράβιος κόλπος:  
(sometimes) ἡ Ἐρυθρὰ  
θάλασσα.

Reduce to measure. Say 'So  
as not to exceed.'

Reef the sail, τὴν ὑβὴν στέλ-  
λειν, ἱστία στέλλεσθαι.

Refuge, τὰ καταφεύγειν ἐς.

Refuse, οὐκ εἶναι, οὐ φάναι,  
οὐκ ἐθέλειν, ἀναινεσθαι.

Regard, *see* Consider.

Regret deeply, πᾶν μετανοεῖν,  
ἄχθεσθαι ἐπὶ. *See* Repent.

Reign, βασιλεύειν.

Reject (proposal), ἀποδοκιμά-  
ζειν. *See* Refuse.

Relate, διέρχεσθαι, διηγείσθαι.

Relative, συγγενής.

Relied upon, to be, ἀξιόπισ-  
τος.

Rely on, πιστεύειν, ἐλπίδας  
ἔχειν ἐν, (adj.) πίσυνος.

Remain, καταμένειν.

Remarkable, ἀξιόλογος, ἀξιό-  
χρῆς.

Remind, ἀναμνησκειν.

Remove, ὑφ-, ἀφ-αίρειν.

Renown, τὸ κλέος.

Repair, εὐτρεπίζειν.

Repay, χρηστοῖσιν ἀμείβεσθαι.

Repent, μετανοεῖν, μεταμέλειν  
τινι (εἰ ποιήσαντι).

Reply, *see* Answer.

Repress, καταλαμβάνειν.

Repulse, ἀποκρούεσθαι.

Reputation, δόξα, ἀξίωμα, κλέος,  
or use δοκεῖν.

Rescue, βοηθεῖν (with dat.).

Resemble, ὁμοιοῦν.

Resist, ἀνταγωνίζεσθαι.

Resources, οἱ πόροι, τὰ ὑπάρ-  
χοντα.

Respect, τιμᾶν, θαυμάζειν,  
σέβειν.

Rest, to, ἀναπαύεσθαι, ἀναπνέειν.  
— the, use ἄλλος.

Restore, ἐπισκευάζειν (walls,  
&c.).

ἐπανιστάναι.  
(from exile), κατὰγειν,  
(pass.) κατελθεῖν.

Result, γίνεσθαι, ἀποβαίνειν.

Retire, ἀναχωρεῖν.

Retreat, ἀναχωρεῖν.

Return, ἐπανέρχεσθαι, ἀπο-  
νοστεῖν, ἀνέρχεσθαι, ἐπαν-  
ιέναι.

(give back), ἀποδιδόναι. *See*  
Repay.

Reverence, αἰδεῖσθαι. *See*  
Respect.

Revise (the laws), συγγράφειν.

Revolt, ἀνίστασθαι, νεωτερίζειν.

Revolve, ἐλίσσεσθαι.

Reward, τιμᾶν, δωρεῖσθαι, ἀντι-  
δωρεῖσθαι, τιμαῖς γεραίρειν  
(Xen.).

(subst.) ἄθλον, τὰ ἀριστεῖα.

Rhetorically, speak, ῥητο-  
ρεύειν.

Rich, πλούσιος.

Ride, ἵππεύειν, ἐλαύνειν.

Right, δεξιός, ἐν δεξιᾷ.

— to be, χρήναι.

Riot (luxuriate), ἐντροφᾶν.

Risk, κίνδυνος.

Rise again, ἐπανίστασθαι.

Rival, ἀντίπαλος, ἀνταγωνισ-  
τής, or say 'the other.'

River, ποταμός.

Rob (deprive), ἀφαιρεῖσθαι.

Robber, ληστής.

Robe, στολή.

Roll down, καταφορεῖν (Hdt.),  
καταφέρειν.

— self, κυλινδεῖσθαι.

Roller, τροχίλια, or perhaps  
ὀλκός (Thuc. iii. 15).

Romans, οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι.

Root, take, ῥιζοῦσθαι. See Up-  
root.

Rope, σειρά, σπάρτον.

Rout, τρέπειν.

Route, πορεία.

Royal, βασιλικός.

Rugged, τραχύς.

Ruin, see Break, Breach.

Rumour, φήμη, φάτις.

Run, τρέχειν.

— close, παρατρέχειν.

— away from, ἀποδιδράσκειν.

— on (revolve), περιάγεσθαι,  
περιδινεῖσθαι.

— forward, προτρέχειν.

Rush in, εἰσιπνίπτειν, φέρεσθαι εἰς.

Sack, διαρπάζειν.

Sacred, ἱερός.

Sacrifice, τὰ ἱερεῖα, (act) θυσία.

(verb) θύειν, (met.) προιέναι.

Safe, ἀσφαλής, σῶς, (safety)  
ἀσφάλεια.

(come safe to), σώζεσθαι εἰς.

Sail, πλεῖν, (set sail) ἀνάγεσθαι,  
(sail round) περιπλεῖν.

(subst.) τὰ ἱστία.

Sailor, ναύτης.

Saint, ἅγιος.

Same, ὁ αὐτός, ὁμοῖος.

Sanction, ἐπιτρέπειν, εἰάν, συν-  
αινέειν.

Sanctuary, νεώς, (τὸ) τέμενος.

Sand, ἡ ψάμμος.

Sandal, σάνδαλον, ὑπόδημα.

Satisfy, ἀρέσκειν.

(to be satisfied), ἐπαινέειν, εὖ-  
φραίνεσθαι. See Content.

Save, σώζειν.

See Except.

Scandalous, αἰσχρός.

School, διδασκαλεῖον.  
(master), διδάσκαλος.

Scout, ἡμεροσκόπος (Hdt.),  
κατάσκοπος.

Scrub, οἱ θάμνοι.

Sea, θάλασσα.

(open sea), πέλαγος.

(by sea), κατὰ θάλασσαν.

Secretly, λάθρα, οἱ ὑπο-, or use  
λανθάνειν.

Secure, see Possession, Safe.

Securely, ἀδεῶς.

Sedition, ἀταξία, στάσις, θύρ-  
βος.

(verbs) στασιάζειν, θορυβεῖν.

See, ὁρᾶν, θεᾶσθαι.

Seek, ζητεῖν, (in search of)  
κατὰ with acc.).

Seem, δοκεῖν, φαίνεσθαι.

Seemly, to be, εὐπρεπῶς ἔχειν.

Seize, συλλαμβάνειν.

(of plague), ἐγκατασκήπτειν.

Sell, πρὶσκειν, πωλεῖν, ἀπο-  
δύσθαι.

Senate, βουλή.

Send, πέμπειν.

— for, μεταπέμπεσθαι, καλεῖν.

Sense, αἴσθησις.

Sensuality, αἰ τοῦ σώματος  
ἡδοναί, εὐπάθεια.

Servant, δοῦλος, οἰκέτης.

Service (military), μισθοφορά.

Services, τὰ ὑπουργήματα.

Set out, ὁρμάσθαι. See Go.

— up, over, ἐφιστάναι, ἐπι-  
τάσσειν.

— forth (recount), διηγείσθαι.

Settle, διατιθέναι.

— a town, πύλιν κατοικεῖν.

Shape, τύπος, (τὸ) εἶδος.

Share, see Part.

Shield, ἀσπίς.

Ship (of war), τριήρης, ναὺς  
μακρά, (flag-ship) ἡ στρα-  
τηγίς.

- Ship (generally), ναῦς.  
(merchant), πλοῖον.  
Shipwrecked, to be, ναυαγία  
χρῆσθαι.  
Shoe, ὑπόδημα.  
Shoot, (with bow) τοξεύειν,  
(with spear) ἀκοντίζειν,  
(in gen.) βάλλειν.  
Shore, *see* Beach.  
Short, ὀλίγος, μικρός, βραχύς.  
Shout (of joy), ἀλαλάζειν, ἀλα-  
λαγμός.  
Show, δεικνύναι.  
Shut, κλείειν.  
Sickness, ἡ νόσος, νοσεῖν.  
Side with, συγχωρεῖν, φρονεῖν  
τά (with gen.).  
Siege, πολιορκεῖν, πολιορκία.  
— raise, λύειν πολιορκίαν.  
Sight, in, ἐμφανής.  
Sign, σημεῖον, σημαίνειν.  
Signal give, σημαίνειν.  
Silently, σιγῇ.  
Silver, (adj.) ἀργυροῦς.  
(subst.) ἀργυρος.  
Similar, παραπλήσιος.  
Simplicity of living, φαν-  
λότης.  
Sincere, ἀπλοῦς.  
Sit, καθίζειν, καθῆσθαι.  
— about, περικαθίζειν.  
Skill, τέχνη, ἐπιστήμη.  
Slaughter, *see* Kill, Destroy.  
Sleep, καθεύδειν, ὕπνος.  
Slip from, ἐκπίπτειν, ἐκδύναι.  
Small, μικρός, ὀλίγος.  
Smile, γελᾶν, παιδρῶς βλέπειν  
(μειδιᾶν in Plato).  
Smoke, raise, καπνὸν τύφειν.  
Sneeze, παρῆν (2nd aor. in  
Hdt.).  
Soap, square of, ρύμματος  
πέλας.  
Sobriety, σωφροσύνη.  
Softness, μαλακία.  
Sometimes, ἐνίοτε, ἔστιν ὅτε.
- Son, υἱός, παῖς.  
Song, ᾠδή.  
Soon as, ὥς τὸ πρῶτον, ἐπεὶ εὐ-  
θέως, εὐθύς (with partic.).  
Soothe, παύειν, παραμυθεῖσθαι.  
Soothsayer, μάντις.  
Sophist, σοφιστής.  
Sorry, to be, ἀχθεσθαι, λυπεῖ-  
σθαι, ἀλγεῖν.  
Soul, ψυχή.  
Southern, νότιος.  
Sow, σπείρειν.  
Spanish, *use* subst. Ἰβηρ.  
Spare, φείδεσθαι (with gen.).  
Spartans, Λακεδαιμόνιοι.  
Speech, (language) γλῶσσα,  
φωνή, (expressions) τὰ  
ῥήματα, (oration) λόγος.  
Spend, (προσ)αναλίσκειν.  
(time), διάγειν. *See* Con-  
tinue.  
Spent, to be (fall short),  
ἐλλείπειν.  
Spit, ὀβελίσκος.  
Splendid, λαμπρός.  
Splendour, in, μεγαλοπρεπῶς.  
Sport, παίγνια.  
Spot, *see* Place.  
Spread under, υποτιθέναι, ὑπο-  
στορνίαι.  
Stand against, ἀνθίστασθαι.  
— ground, ὑπομένειν.  
Standard, σημείον.  
Star, ἄστρον.  
Start, *see* Set out.  
State, πόλις.  
Statue, ἀγαλμα.  
Steal, κλέπτειν.  
(away), ἀποδιδράσκειν, ὑπεκ-  
δύναι.  
Steel, (adj.) σιδηροῦς.  
(subst.) σίδηρος.  
Steer into, ἔχειν (ναῦν) εἰς.  
Step in rank, ἐν τάξει ἵέναι.  
Stifle, ἀποπνίγειν.  
Still more, ἔτι μάλλον.

- Stone, λίθος.  
 Stop, (trans.) παύειν, (stop one short) καταλαμβάνειν.  
 Storm, endure, χειμάζεσθαι  
 Straits, to be in, πονεῖν.  
 Stranger, ξένος.  
 Stream, ρεύμα (current), ρέιθρον (Hdt.).  
 Street, ἡ ὁδός, ἀγυιά (Xen.).  
 Strength, in full, πανδημεί.— with all, ἀνὰ κράτος.  
 (adj.) ισχυρός.  
 (subst.) βῶμης, σθένος.  
 Strengthen, αὐξάνειν, κρατύνειν. See Fortify.  
 Strike, (generally) πατάσσειν, τύπτειν, (ship) ἐμβάλλειν, (metaph.) πλήσσειν.  
 Strive, see Endeavour, Try.  
 Stronger, οἱ κρείσσονες.  
 Strong enough, see Able.  
 Struggle, ἀγών.  
 Stumble, προσπαταίνειν.  
 Subdue, καταστρέφεσθαι, χειροῦσθαι, ὑποχείριον ποιῆσθαι.  
 Subject, ὑποχείριος, ὑπήκοος.  
 Submit, ἐφίεσθαι, ὑπείκειν, πέθεσθαι, δέχεσθαι.  
 Substitute, μεθιστάναι, μεταγράφειν.  
 Subterranean, ὑπόγειος.  
 Subvert, καταβάλλειν, ἀνατρέπειν.  
 Succeed, εὐτυχεῖν, κατορθοῦν, προχαρεῖν.  
 See Conquer, Victory.  
 (come after), διαδέχεσθαι, ἐκ-, παρα-δέχεσθαι τὴν ἀρχήν.  
 Sudden, ἀπροσδόκητος.  
 (adv.) ἐξ ἀπροσδοκῆτον, ἐξαίφνης.  
 Suffer, πάσχειν, ταλαιπωρεῖν.  
 (subst.) ταλαιπωρία.  
 Sufficient, ἄξιος, ἱκανός, τοσοῦτος—ὥστε, ἀρκεῖν, ἀποχρῆν, ἅλις.  
 Suitable, ἐπιτήδειος, πρέπων, εὐπρεπής, προσήκειν.  
 (adv.) ὡς πρέπει, πρεπόντως.  
 Suitor, μνηστήρ.  
 Summarily, εὐθύς.  
 Summer, (τὸ) θέρος.  
 Summon, see Send for.  
 Sun, ἥλιος.  
 Superfluous, περισσός.  
 Supper, δειπνεῖν, δείπνον.  
 Supplant, καταλύειν, ἀνατρέπειν, or see Uproot.  
 Supplies, ἀγορά, τὰ ἐπιτήδεια, τὰ σιτία.  
 Supply, πορίζει. See Furnish.  
 Support, ὠφελεῖν, συμπράσσειν, ἀμύνειν. See Partisan.  
 Suppose, νομίζειν.  
 Sure, see Convinced.  
 Surpass (exceed), ὑπερβάλλειν.  
 Surprise, καταλαμβάνειν.  
 Surprised, to be (wonder), θαυμάζειν.  
 Surrender, παραδιδόναι, σφᾶς αὐτοὺς διδόναι, ἐνδιδόναι.  
 Surround, ἀμφιβάλλειν, περιέχειν, κυκλοῦν.  
 Sweat, ἰδρῖς.  
 Swell (of water), αὐξάνεσθαι.  
 Swim, νήχειν, νεῖν.  
 Swollen, to be, ὄγκουσθαι.  
 Sword, τὸ ξίφος.  
 Symptom, τεκμήριον.  
 Syracusan, Συρακόσιος.  
 Take, αἰρεῖν, λαμβάνειν.  
 Talk, λόγος, λόγος.  
 Talker, μακρολόγος (Plato).  
 Teach, διδάσκειν.  
 Tell, ἀγγέλλειν, λέγειν, δηλοῦν.  
 Temper, see Moderate.  
 Temple, νεώς, ἱερόν.

- Tender, • make, ἀπαλύνειν (Xen.).  
 Terrible, δεινός.  
 Thank, χάριν εἶδέναι.  
 Thigh, μηρός.  
 Think, οἶεσθαι, νομίζειν.  
 δοκεῖν with dat.  
 Thong, ἱμάς.  
 Thought, νόημα.  
 Thracian, Θράξ.  
 (adj.) Θράκιος.  
 Threaten, ἀπειλεῖν.  
 Throne, θρόνος.  
 Through, right, διαμπερές.  
 Tide, (flood) βράχια, πλημμυρίς,  
 (ebb) ἀμπωτίς.  
 Or use θάλασσα.  
 Time, χρόνος, καιρός.  
 (it is time to', ώρα ἐστι.  
 (it is a work of time), χρόνου  
 πολλοῦ δέι.  
 (in a short time), οὐ διὰ  
 πολλοῦ.  
 (give time to', πολλῇ σπουδῇ  
 ποιεῖν, σπουδάζειν.  
 Timorous, φοβερός.  
 Tired, ἀπειπών, ἀπειρηκώς.  
 Toil, πόνος.  
 To-morrow, for, εἰς αὔριον.  
 Tooth, ὄδους.  
 Touch at, προσέχευ with  
 dat.  
 Tower, πύργος, τύρσις.  
 Train, ἀσκεῖν, (children) παι-  
 δεύειν.  
 Training, παρασκευή.  
 Trip on, καταπατεῖν.  
 Transform, μεταποιεῖν.  
 Treachery, προδοσία, ἀπιστία.  
 (by treachery), ἐξ ἐπιβουλῆς.  
 Treasure, θησαυρός, τὰ χρήματα.  
 Treat, εὖ or κακῶς διατιθέναι  
 (pass. πασχεῖν).  
 Treaty, σπονδὰς ποιεῖσθαι.  
 Tree, δένδρον.  
 Tribunal, οἱ δικασταί.
- Tribute, φόρος, (pay) φόρον  
 ὑποτελεῖν.  
 Trick, δόλος.  
 Tripod, τρίπους.  
 Trireme, τριήρης.  
 Trophy, τρόπαιον.  
 Trouble, to, ἐνοχλεῖν.  
 (self) κηδεσθαι, σπουδῇ ποιεί-  
 σθαι, σπουδάζειν.  
 (subst.) κακόν.  
 Trumpeter, σαλπικιτής.  
 Truce, σπονδαί. See Armis-  
 tice.  
 Trust, πιστεύειν, (entrust,  
 commit) ἐπιτρέπειν.  
 — worthy of, ἀξιόπιστος, πισ-  
 τός.  
 — putting; trusting in, πίσ-  
 νος.  
 Truth, ἀλήθεια, (adj.) ἀληθής.  
 Try, πειράσθαι, ἐπιχειρεῖν.  
 Tuition, see Guardianship.  
 Tumult, θόρυβος.  
 Turf, plot of, πύα.  
 Turks, Τοῦρκοι (Agathias).  
 Turn, τρέπειν, τρέπεσθαι.  
 — out (become), γενέσθαι, ὑπο-  
 βαίνειν.  
 Tutor, see Guardian.  
 Twice as much, διπλάσιος.  
 Twist, πλέκειν.
- Unable, ἀδύνατος, οὐ δυνατός,  
 οὐχ οἷός τε.  
 Unacceptable, ἀχάριστος.  
 Unavoidable, ἀναγκαῖος.  
 Uncertain, ἀδηλος, ἀσαφής,  
 ἀστάθμητος.  
 Unchanged, ὁ αὐτός, ἀκίνητος,  
 βέβαιος.  
 Understand, γινῶναι, συνιέναι.  
 Understanding, on this, ἐπὶ  
 τούτοις.  
 Undertake (promise), ὑποσχ-  
 νείσθαι, ὑποδέχεσθαι.  
 (take in hand), ἐπιχειρεῖν.

Undone, ἀπρακτος (= without doing a thing).	Valour, ἀρετή.
— leave, παραλείπειν.	Variance, to be at, διαφέρειν.
Unfairly, deal, ἀδικεῖν.	Vehemently, σφόδρα, βιαίως.
Ungrudging, ἀφθονος.	Vent, τρέπειν, τρέπασθαι.
Unheard, see Hearing.	Venture (risk), ἐπικινδυνεύειν.
Uninjured, ἀκέραιος, ἀτμητος.	(to be bold), τολμᾶν.
Unite in league, to, περὶ συμμαχίας (or συνιστάναι, συν-εστάναι).	Vexed, to be, δυσχεραίνειν, δυσχερῶς or χαλεπῶς φέ- ρειν.
(reconcile), διαλλάσσειν.	Vicious, ποιηρός.
United, ὁμογνώμων, or use φρονεῖν κατὰ ταυτό.	Victory, νικᾶν, νίκη.
Unknown, ἀγνωστος, ἀδηλος.	Vigorously, ἐντεταμένως, ἰσχυ- ρῶς.
Unlucky, δυστυχής.	Violently, ὑπὸ βίας, ἐντόνως.
Unmindful, ἀμνημονεύειν.	Virtuous, χρηστός, ἀγαθός.
Unmolested, leave, ἀθῶν	Visit, ἐπιφοιτᾶν, εἰσέρχεσθαι.
ἀμείναι (Dem.).	Vote, ἡ ψήφος, ψήφισμα.
Unnecessary, οὐκ ἀναγκαῖος.	Voyage, to, πλεῖν.
Unreasonable, παράλογος.	Wait, μένειν.
Unrestrained, ἀκόλαστος.	(wait for), ἀναμένειν.
Unshaken firmness, with, βεβαίως καὶ ἀ(μετα)κινή- τως.	— to see, τηρεῖν.
Unshapely, ἀμορφος.	Walk, περιπατεῖν, βαδίζειν.
Unskilled, ἀνεπιστήμων.	Wall, τεῖχος.
Untie, περιαεῖν, λύειν.	Wallet, πήρα, θύλακος.
Until, μέχρι, μέχρι οὗ.	Want, δεῖσθαι with gen.
(after neg.) πρὶν.	Wanting, to be, (fail) ἐλλεί- πειν.
Upbraid, ἐπιτιμᾶν (dat.), λοιδο- ρεῖν.	War, πόλεμος, (to be at) πολε- μεῖν, (adj.) πολέμιος.
Upper end, τὰ ἄνω, τὰ ἀνω- τέρω.	Warlike, μάχιμος, πολεμικός, ἄλκιμος (Hdt.).
Up roar, θόρυβος, θορυβεῖν.	Wares, τὰ φορτία.
Uproot, πρόρριζον ἀνατρέπειν (Hdt.).	Warn, νοθετεῖν.
Urge, see Assure.	Waste, τρίβειν. See Devastate.
Use, χρήσθαι.	Watch, (δια)τηρεῖν.
Useful, χρήσιμος.	Water, ὕδωρ.
Utterly, πάνυ, παντελῶς, τοῖς ὅλοις.	— surrounded with, περίρρυ- τος.
Vain (braggart), ἀλαζών.	Wave, κύμα. Or Sea.
— in, μάτην.	Waver, ἐνδοιάζειν.
Valiant, ἀνδρείος, ἀλκιμος (Hdt.).	Weak, ἀσθενής.
	Weakest side, τὰ ἀσθενέστατα.
	Wealthy, see Rich.
	Wear, ἀνιᾶν.
	Wherefore διό, διόπερ.

- Whole, πᾶς, ὅλος.  
 Wife, γυνή.  
 Wig, —long-flowing, φενάκη βαθεΐα (Lucian).  
 Willing, ἐκών.  
 Wind, ἄνεμος.  
 Wine-jar, πίθος.  
 Wing (of army), κέρας.  
 (of bird), πτέρυξ.  
 Winter, χειμῶν.  
 Wisdom, σοφία, φρόνις.  
 Wish, θέλειν, ἐπιθυμεῖν (with gen.).  
 Withdraw, ἀποχωρεῖν, ἀναχωρεῖν.  
 Within (of place), ἔσω, ἐνδον.  
 (of time, &c.), ἐντός.  
 — from, ἐνδοθεν, ἐσωθεν.  
 Witness, θεᾶσθαι. Or See.  
 Wood (forest), ὕλη.  
 (timber), ξύλον, (adj.) ξύλινος.  
 Wooded, θασύς.  
 Word, ἔπος, ῥῆμα, λόγος.  
 (send) προειπεῖν.
- Work, ἔργον, (to get employment) κατ' ἐργασίαν.  
 — get engines to, μηχανὰς προσάγειν.  
 Work-house, ἐργαστήριον.  
 Worship, προσκυνεῖν.  
 Wound, τιτρώσκειν, τραυματίζειν.  
 Wrap up, περικαλύπτειν.  
 Wrestling-match, πάλαισμα.  
 Wretched, ταλαίπωρος.  
 Write, γράφειν.  
 Writings, τὰ γράμματα.
- Year, ἔτος, ἐνιαυτός.  
 Yearly, (adv.) κατ' ἐνιαυτόν.  
 (adj.) ἐνιαύσιος.  
 Yield (give up), παραδιδόναι.  
 (give in), ἐγχεῖν, ἐνδιδοῖαι.  
 Young, νέος.  
 Youth, νεανίας.
- Zeal, (adj.) πρόθυμος, σπουδαῖος.  
 (subst.) προθυμία, σπουδή.